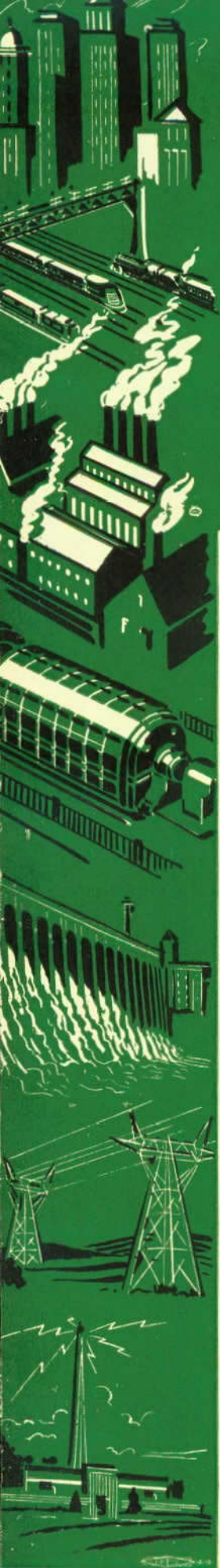


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



VOL. XXXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1938

NO. 3

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

Life Insurance is a Co-operative Institution

While President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt said, "Life insurance increases the stability of the business world, raises its moral tone and puts a premium upon those habits of thrift and savings which are so essential to the welfare of the people as a body."

Homes have been saved, business tided over, children kept in school and college, surgeon's bills paid, families held together—why—Life insurance is the answer.

During the worst period of the economic depression, companies paid to their policyholders approximately six million dollars a day. You will realize what a great stabilizer this institution of life insurance has been and the amount of suffering and distress it prevented, incidentally lessening the strain placed on other financial institutions.

Then considering the vast sums invested by insurance companies in farms, real estate, government securities, high grade bonds and stock, you can well realize what a tremendous factor life insurance has been—what a tremendous factor you, as a policyholder, have been in the development of this country.

These investments then have assisted in maintaining work and purchasing power by financing building operations, in making possible public works by the absorption of state, county and municipal bonds, and in aiding utility and railroad financing.

It has been estimated that in almost 90 per cent of the cases, the proceeds of a Life Policy are all that remain at the death of those responsible for the support of dependents.

Yes, Life Insurance is a Co-operative Institution.

Union Co-operative Insurance Association

G. M. Bugniazet, President

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

Published Monthly—G. M. Bugniazet, Editor, 1200 Fifteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible
for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date;
all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,
N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District..... E. INGLES
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

Second District..... CHAS. KEAVENEY
Box 648, Lynn, Mass.

Third District..... EDW. F. KLOTER
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District..... ARTHUR BENNETT
Box 241, Youngstown, Ohio

Fifth District..... G. X. BARKER
16 North 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Sixth District..... M. J. BOYLE
3920 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Seventh District..... W. L. INGRAM
3641 Laughton St., Fort Worth, Texas

Eighth District..... H. W. BELL
Box 471, Denver, Colo.

Ninth District..... J. SCOTT MILNE
740 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Railroads..... C. J. MCGLOGAN
Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHAS. M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*
4919 Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.

First District..... G. W. WHITFORD
1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Second District..... F. L. KELLEY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.

Third District..... M. P. GORDAN
2104 Law and Finance Bldg.,
429 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fourth District..... EDWARD NOTHNAGLE
1717 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fifth District..... JAMES F. CASEY
5051 Maffitt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District..... G. C. GADBOIS
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.

Seventh District..... C. F. OLIVER
644 Madison St., Denver, Colo.

Eighth District..... J. L. MCBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS' DEPARTMENT

President..... JULIA O'CONNOR
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary..... MARY BRADY
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Magazine Chat...

We owe thanks to Robert Van Sant, editor of the Baltimore and Ohio Magazine, for the photograph of the Capitol Limited on the front cover. This magnificent train, we hope, carries to our readers a symbolical overtone, namely that our highly technological civilization may be, or may not be, travelling toward a terminal.

Special features of our Journal continue to attract attention among our readers. A member writes: "The new cover design and arrangement of the Journal is excellent, and the Fraternity of the Air is certainly growing. I sincerely hope it lives up to its motto, 'Fraternity Grows by Communication' and brings co-operation and good will to the members of the I. B. E. W."

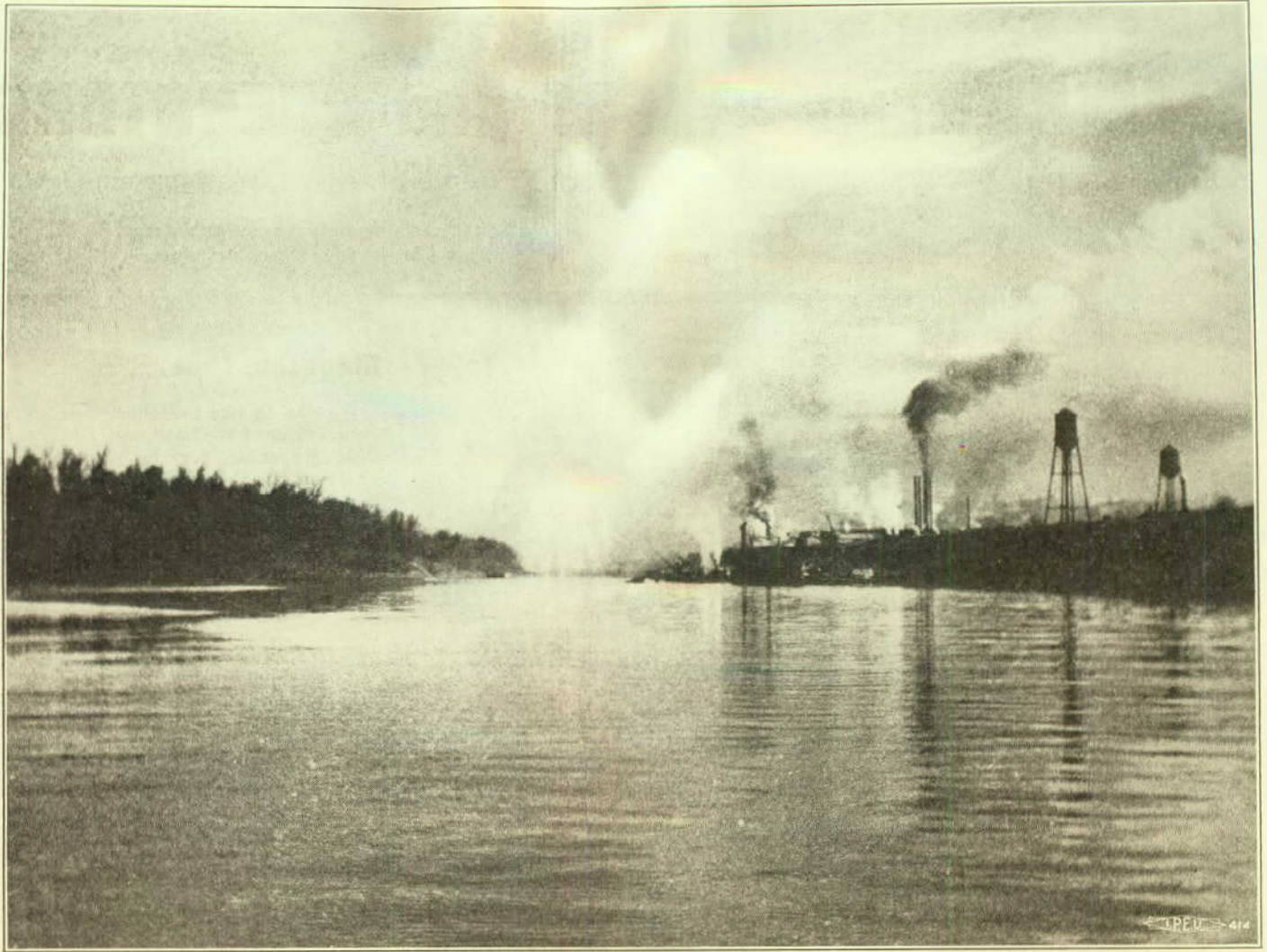
Another member—as did several—expresses appreciation for the Self-Help Questionnaire published in January. This excellent examination attracted widespread attention, both in the United States and Canada. The member writes that "The material content is so fundamentally basic that every A No. 1 Brother should show a goodly percentage in correct answers."

Strange to say, an employer in another industry writes friendly remarks about our Journal. He calls it a "peach of a magazine," and he likes it because it does not irresponsibly go gunning for folks on the other side of the fence. He says, "I think you are aware that some of us who have over 30 cents should not be classed with the idle rich."

Local Union No. 26, Washington, successful in achievement in the nation's capital, now prides itself on an excellent new bulletin published monthly.

CONTENTS

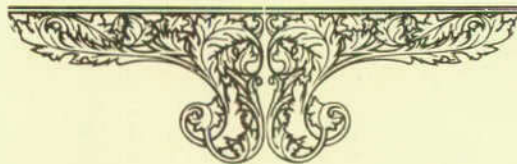
	Page
Frontispiece—Many Americas	114
Magnitude of Control Problem Grows	115
Red, Brown, Black Fascism—Whither?	118
Member, With Unique Job, At Town Hall	120
Problem of Older Workers Studied	121
Cash Begins to Flow to Unemployed	122
Pre-fabricated Houses Bob Up Again	123
Adventure, Vicarious Travel, for Amateurs	124
An Electrical Inspector Speaks Out	126
Neon Signs—A Healthy New Area	127
Music Soothes Wheels of Industry	128
First Union Label Exposition Scheduled	129
Another Member Joins Inventors' Ranks	130
Talking King's English Is a Devil of a Strain	131
Editorials	132
Woman's Work	134
Women's Auxiliary	135
Glamorous Spring Salads, by Sally Lunn	135
Correspondence	136
Fraternity of the Air	140
Co-operating Manufacturers	156
In Memoriam	160
Death Claims Paid from February 1 to February 28, 1938	161
Local Union Official Receipts	165
Your Washington Reporter	168



Courtesy Farm Security Administration

MANY AMERICAS

Industry seen across the placid expanse of the Mississippi.
A nation that embraces a continent in truth comprises many
lands, many peoples, many problems.





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XXXVII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1938

NO. 3

Magnitude of Control Problem Grows

THE struggle in the United States for the last seven years may be described as an effort to control the economic system.

Hitherto the test of the system's efficiency has been its ability to make profits with the expressed hope that if great profits were taken the prosperity would filter down through layers of citizenship to the bottom. Such a system was known as the competitive system or the system of open markets, accompanied by the political theory that that government was best which governed least.

The long, disastrous depression disillusioned many Americans about the efficacy of such a system in its relationship to citizenship. It seemed a foolish policy to sit idly by and permit a one-sided economic system to operate without application of knowledge and rational method. During the seven years in which the government has undertaken to intervene in an effort to give more rational direction in economics, there has not been complete success. Great gains have been made, however, and many citizens believe that the halting of the downward thrust of the depression in 1932 probably saved the entire economic system.

In January the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL said: "The salient question is where should the government end its efforts to control the system in behalf of the underlying population?"

Fascists and Communists believe that the government can not stop short of complete control in the manner of the totalitarian states. Believers in democracy take the position that it is a much more difficult task to preserve democracy and still control the economic system but that it can be done. The search has been for a formula. The developments during the past month might indicate that the formula may be found in the control of prices.

Professor O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University, who on occasion has been adviser to the government on financial measures, recently declared:

"Our efforts to bring the country out of the depression have lacked a central, fundamental, economic idea to give them direction and effectiveness."

Dr. Sprague knows that the economic system is not a simple one and that there are no panaceas. However, the search for an instrument of control goes on and it may well be that price offers at least one important avenue to success.

One of the most revealing discussions of the month was made at the annual meeting of the American Institute of

President's unprecedented statement on prices points way, but does not give solution. Factors involved. Wages play important part. Labor should understand economic system.

Engineers by Dr. Harold G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution. Dr. Moulton is considered a conservative economist but he has always gallantly faced the problems raised by labor and has not blinked them. He also has manfully striven to coordinate all proposals for control into a working formula. He said in his address before the electrical engineers:

"The simple truth is that we are all interested in a common goal, namely, that of higher standards of living for the population as a whole. This is true whether one is pleased to classify himself as radical, conservative, liberal, New Dealer or Old Dealer, Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Communist, or Fascist. Our disagreements relate almost entirely to the methods by which the desired goal is most likely to be attained. The differences which exist here arise in the main out of differences in knowledge and understanding with respect to the forces and factors which control the operation of the economic system."

Dr. Moulton believes that the key to control lies "in the progressive reduction of prices as efficiency increases." He was not tricked into believing that a reduction in wage rates is necessary for he says, "a reduction in wage rates may indeed lower money costs and prices but since it increases neither efficiency nor the purchasing power of the masses, there is no resulting advancement."

THREE IMPORTANT TASKS

Dr. Moulton finds that there are three important tasks lying before the United States at this hour: "First, to make good the actual deterioration of plant equipment sustained during the depression; second, to increase productive capacity in proportion to the growth of population that has occurred; third, to expand the outlook of consumption goods in accordance with the growth of population." He describes the falling off of our national income:

"The income produced by the American people in 1929 aggregated about 81 billion dollars, which is equivalent at 1936

prices to approximately 72 billion dollars. Now in 1936, the aggregate production was about 64 billion dollars or approximately 90 per cent as great as that of 1929. Preliminary estimates for 1937 which were made in October before the full magnitude of the current depression had become clear, indicate a rise to approximately 69 billion dollars; but more than half of this increase is attributable merely to the rise of prices in 1937.

"In comparing these figures with 1929, it must moreover be borne in mind that a smaller percentage of the total income is now derived from the productive activities of private enterprise. Government disbursements, including work relief and agricultural benefit payments, stood in 1936 at over nine billion dollars as compared with six billion dollars in 1929, an increase of about three billion dollars. The proportion of the total national income disbursed through government channels, representing enterprise in the main that is not of a tax-paying variety, increased from 8 per cent in 1929 to 14.6 per cent in 1936. Thus, in terms of real goods and services, current income figures somewhat overstate the situation for purposes of comparison with 1929.

"It is necessary to bear in mind also that since 1929 the population of this country has increased approximately 6 per cent and the population of working age by nearly 10 per cent. In per capita terms, accordingly, the present national income is less than 85 per cent that of 1929.

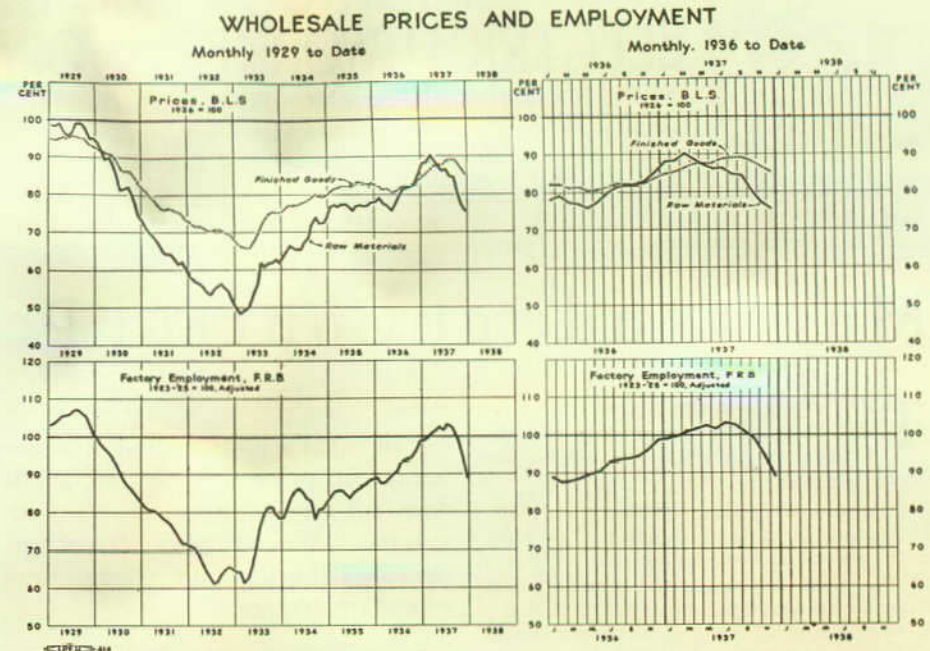
"Even this figure does not reveal the full extent to which our position has deteriorated since 1929. In our production of consumption goods, where we have attained most nearly to predepression levels, we have been continuing to use plant and equipment constructed before 1929, much of which has deteriorated or is of an obsolete pattern and is in serious need of replacement in the interests of productive efficiency. Accordingly, if we are to restore standards of living to the predepression level or higher, we must, in order to make good these accumulated deficiencies, have a level of production for some years to come substantially above that of 1929, while we are making up these arrearages."

He does not think that the way out is to reduce hours, because we haven't got the technological equipment as yet to reduce hours as much as labor desires and attain the production that is needed. He believes that if we stimulated the economic system in the directions which he thinks it should go, that eight or nine million

additional workers would be required annually over the next five years to carry through the program. At this point in his important address Dr. Moulton discusses the relationship of wages to price:

"First, the process of raising the standards of living of wage earners necessarily involves increasing the ratio between wage rates and prices. If the wage earner gets more dollars and prices remain unchanged, his purchasing power is expanded. If he gets the same number of dollars and prices decline, his purchasing power is expanded. But it can be expanded only by increasing wages in comparison with prices.

"Second, an increase of wage rates relatively to prices depends fundamentally upon increasing the efficiency of production. Only thus will the means be available with which to pay higher real wages and provide more goods and services. Accordingly, there must be a constant acceleration of technical advances, improved management, increased labor efficiency, and so forth. Any practices or policies that tend to work in this direction may be regarded as economically sound, and any that tend to work



in the opposite direction must be pronounced economically unsound."

He does not hesitate to criticize em-

ployers for keeping prices up. He declares, "One must conclude, therefore, that so far as manufacturing industries were concerned, the price advances were somewhat greater than was necessary to maintain existing profit margin." He compares wages and price advances:

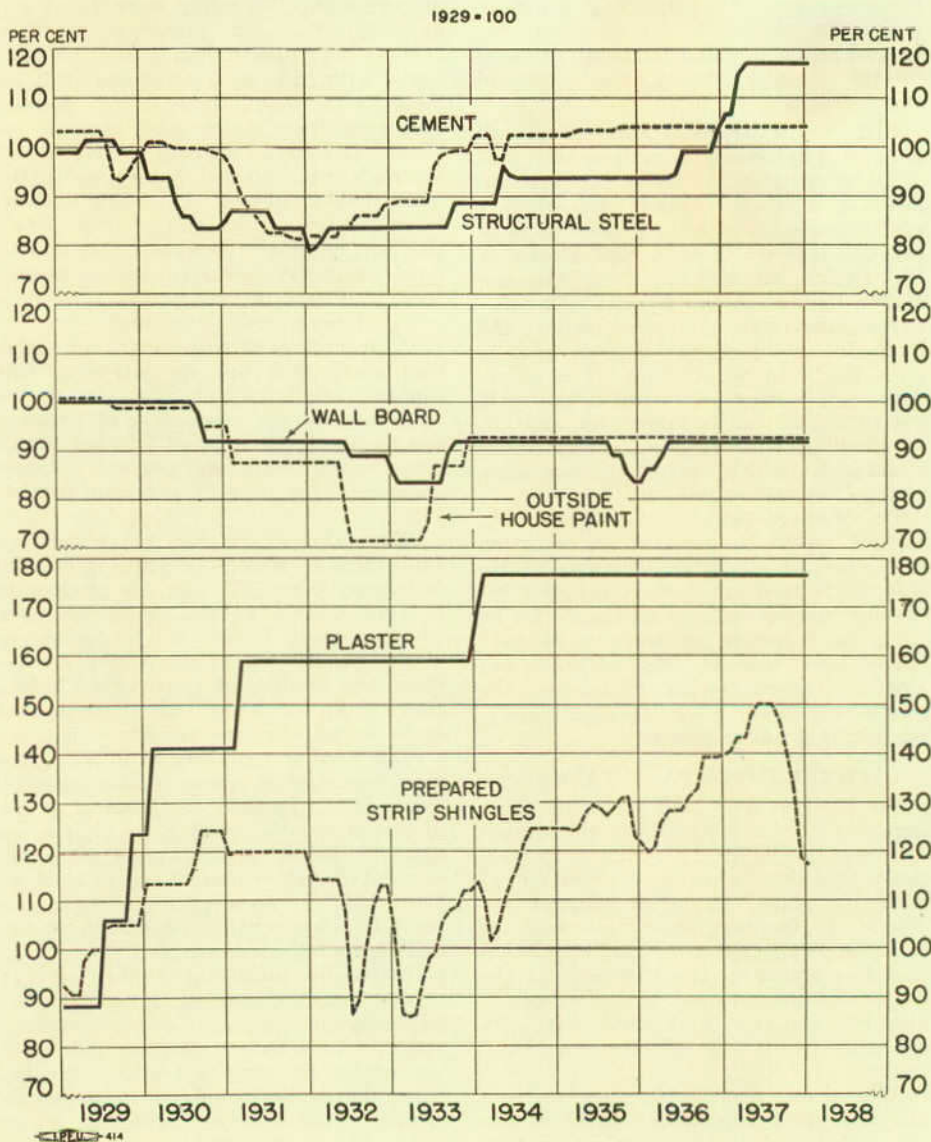
"Before proceeding further, we must look at the significant figures as to wage and price trends since the autumn of 1936. Hourly earnings—as computed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for all manufacturing industries—increased between the third quarter of 1936 and the second quarter of 1937 by approximately 16 per cent. The wholesale prices of finished products rose during the same period a little over 6 per cent, or only a little more than one-third as much as hourly wages. In some lines, of course, the price raise was much greater, notably in iron and steel, where the advance was about 12 per cent. However, the wages costs in this industry increased about 25 per cent. Current published statements on this issue have been highly misleading because in indicating the increase in wages they take account only of rates and make no allowance for the shortening of working hours and extra pay for overtime."

Dr. Moulton appears to think that if politics and controversy could be suspended for a little while and if a practical program could be agreed upon, there is every reason that we could enter upon an era of real prosperity. Against this background of Dr. Moulton's discussion, one may read the remarkable statement of the President of the United States on prices with assurance that the government is moving in the direction outlined by Dr. Moulton.

The President of the United States said:

"This administration has from the beginning pursued a policy designed to promote full employment of our human and material resources. That continues to be our policy. The productive power of our workers and our resources, if fully utilized, can provide and maintain a na-

WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS



tional income far above any levels we have yet reached.

"An important factor that determines whether we shall succeed or be blocked in our endeavor to attain full employment and a high level of income is the behavior of prices. In this connection careful attention must be given to:

"(1) The relations of the prices of various groups of commodities to each other; (2) the relations between commodity price levels and the levels of debt burdens and costs; (3) the direction and rate of movement of the general price level.

"To further its broad objective the administration has, therefore, in its agricultural, industrial and monetary programs necessarily been concerned both with the relation of the prices of groups of specific commodities to each other and with the movement of the general price level.

IS AGAINST DEFLATIONARY TREND

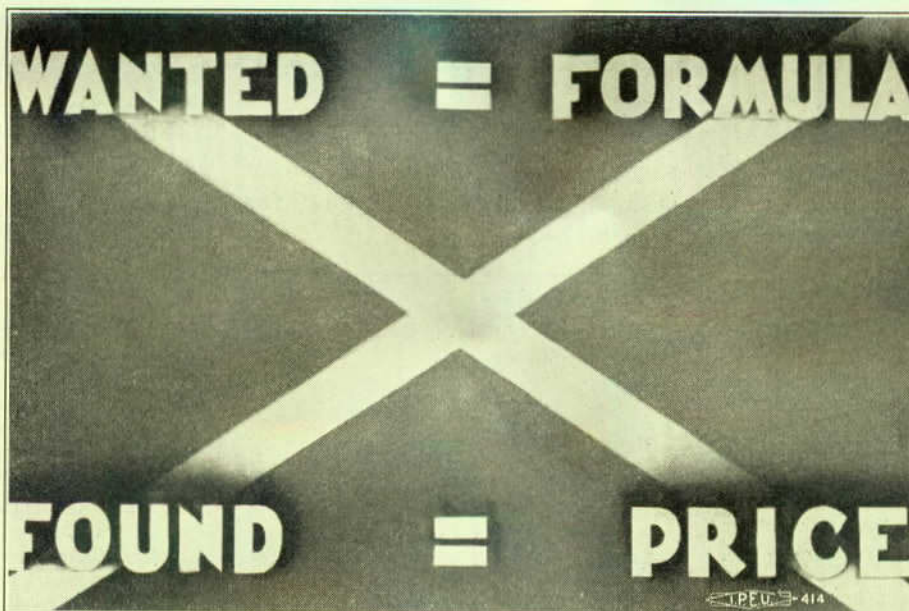
"The measures employed at any given time to further this policy must fit the needs of that time. A year ago there was ground for concern that a too rapid rise in the prices of some commodities was encouraging a speculative boom. During the past six months, on the other hand, the general price level and industrial activity has been declining. Government policy must be directed to reversing this deflationary trend.

"This does not mean that all prices should advance, nor that the rise should be rapid. Prices of different groups of products must be brought into balanced relations to one another. Some prices and some costs are still too high to promote that balanced relationship between prices that is necessary for sustained recovery.

"Continued high prices of many of the commodities not subject to highly competitive market forces intensifies the downward pressure on all other prices. Those industries that have maintained prices and curtailed output should seek the restoration of profits through increased rather than through restricted output.

"The prices of some items are still at the highest levels reached in 1937; some are even higher than in 1929. When high prices sharply curtail sales there is real danger.

"This is shown by our recent experience with housing. A year ago there was a serious shortage. We had unused productive resources ample to overcome the shortage. Yet all the major elements in housing costs advanced so sharply by the



spring of 1937 as to kill a promising expansion of activity in an industry whose restoration is vital to continued recovery.

WANTS HIGH FARM PRICES

"For industries, such as agriculture, that operate at a high level of capacity even when business activity is at low levels, the restoration of profits must come primarily through higher prices. Higher prices in such industries and increased output in other industries will, by increasing profits, encourage new investment in replacement and expansion of equipment. This is necessary to full recovery.

"The average family will benefit from the business recovery which a balanced price structure will foster. Increased employment and more continuous income should much more than offset any increase in the cost of living.

"Recently wholesale prices have declined markedly, yet that decline has been reflected in the cost of living only to a very slight degree. A moderate rise in wholesale prices at this time should only slightly affect living costs. Incomes of most families will increase while the cost of what the housewife buys should show little change. The average family will enjoy a higher standard of living.

"It is clear that in the present situation a moderate rise in the general price level is desirable, and that this rise need not and should not extend to all prices. The rise should take place in and must be mainly confined to classes of commodities whose prices are too low.

SHARP RISES OPPOSED

"These include most of those raw materials and finished products which are produced and sold under highly competitive conditions. Such rise must not be so sharp or continue so long as to lead to a repetition of the unhealthy speculative conditions of a year ago. That sharp rise in prices encouraged speculative inventory buying which, combined with decline in housing construction, laid much of the ground for the present recession. We must do everything we can to prevent this from happening again.

"Our program seeks a balanced system of prices such as will promote a balanced expansion in production. Our goal is a constantly increasing national income through increasing production and employment. This is the way to increase the real income of consumers.

"This is not a policy of restriction; it is a policy of abundance.

"Our agricultural, industrial, housing and monetary programs have been and will be directed toward this end."

(This statement was prepared at the

President's request by: Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and economists of various executive departments.)

Price Balance

"Probably more than 80 per cent of the gainfully employed persons in the western world are engaged in the production, transportation, manufacture, and distribution of a limited number of basic materials and their many products. If Asia were included, the percentage probably would be higher. A large part of the work in homes that is not done for pay is in the preparation of food and clothing, and in the further working over of these basic commodities. In more primitive countries, the time spent on these materials is even more important. There are many basic materials, but most of this vast volume of business is based on about 50 basic commodities. All basic commodities enter into and are the major products of international trade. Attempts to gain access to raw materials are one of the chief causes of imperialistic policies and of war.

"Most of these materials have been used for centuries, but a few new ones are added from time to time. When the prices of these materials in their various forms from the raw stage to the consumer are in balance with one another and with wages, economic society functions in a normal way.

"Since so large a part of total employment is furnished by these materials, the importance of a balanced price structure is evident. At any given time in the history of a nation, there is a normal relationship between the price of a bushel of wheat, the pay of a school teacher, or the wages of a plumber. Any sudden change in prices throws the price structure out of balance, because certain of these prices respond quickly, and others resist for a long period of time."

WARREN AND PEARSON.

Red, Brown, Black Fascism—Whither?

AN American historian visited Russia several times and wrote a book on Bolshevism. He visited Germany and wrote a book on Hitlerism. Thereafter he sat down in his office at Duke University and quietly began to appraise the Russian type of organization and the German and Italian types of organization from the point of view of American democracy. The results of his earnest, careful and long-range weighing of the dictatorial types of government are now gathered in a little book called "Dictators and Democracies," which has just been published by the Macmillan Company. The historian is Calvin B. Hoover. He holds a professorship at Duke University.

The thesis of the book is that though there are superficial differences between the Russian type of organization and the German and Italian, they are essentially the same at their base and in their methodology, and their likenesses far overbalance differences.

The historian traces the origin of the dictatorship in the great war. The result was the overthrow of the parliamentary system. "The Bolshevik dictatorship replaced Tsarism. The Fascist dictatorship replaced a constitutional monarchy. National Socialism replaced a republican regime."

A salient likeness between the three systems is clearly described thus: "The new totalitarian states have in common their insistence on the importance of group interest over the welfare of the individual, although they differ basically in their concept of the group whose interests must be paramount. In Soviet Russia it is the proletariat, in Italy it is the nation, in Germany it is the race." The important fact, he says, is in each case that individualism has been repudiated.

One of the traits which all their systems have in common is ruthlessness. "Dictators and their henchmen who destroyed the governments of these men of tender conscience are never troubled by remorse. They simply exercise power and do not trouble themselves. If men oppose the dictator they can be killed, although much killing may not be necessary, since usually all that is required is the general recognition of the willingness to kill." The people have no check upon the ruthless policy of the dictator. "In Russia, collectivization of agriculture could be given a thorough trial while hundreds of thousands of peasants starved. No parliamentary government which ever existed could have carried such an experiment to completion under these circumstances. Hitler can give the German market to the German peasant while he disregards the complaints of the workers whose costs of living have risen. If mistakes are made, there is leisure in which to correct them, for neither a parliamentary nor a popular vote can unseat the government. Courts and laws must serve the dictatorship or they can be disregarded. Legality can be brushed aside

Aggressive threats of dictatorships have deep import for democracies.

when occasion makes it desirable for the dictatorship to do so."

WHO PAYS?

The historian does not take a Pollyanna attitude toward dictatorship. He is realistic. "A communist dictatorship in France, England or the United States would mean the liquidation of the non-proletarian class. Let no man think the term liquidation is only a phrase. The man of the middle class, the member of a profession, the farmer, would all have to cease to exist as such. Sometimes this would mean death by violence, oftener only waiting to die; in other cases, merely the transformation into an individual with the psychology of the urban proletariat; but in most cases, stark agony. A dictatorship after the order of Hitler or Mussolini, on the other hand, would mean to the laborer the necessity of acquiescing in authoritative control of industry, rigid discipline and the liquidation of all means of defending the interests of labor as a class."

He makes clear the diminishing standard of life in Germany: "In Germany, during the depression, all incomes shrank sharply, whether they were from labor or from property. The National Socialist regime came to power just at the upturn from the lowest point in the depression. Since that time, industrial production has surpassed the level of 1929, and in consequence the national income has increased very greatly also. It is important, however, to define what is meant by national income. The total national income has increased primarily because the production of armament, munitions, and similar products has increased. In terms of food, the German populace as a whole has perhaps somewhat less to eat than it had during the period just before the Nazis came into power. Probably the same thing is true of clothing. This reduction in the quantity and quality of food and clothing has resulted from the curtailment of imports of these commodities and the recent poor crops in Germany. The shortage of grain has also been affected by the badly planned efforts of the Cattle Monopoly to compel Peasants to feed cattle and hogs to heavier weights. There has been, however, a marked change in

the distribution of the existing food and clothing supply. Those who were unemployed in pre-Nazi days are probably better fed and dressed now than then, for the greater part of the then unemployed are now employed. On the other hand, those who were employed previously and those who lived from property income, are now able to get less and poorer food and clothing, partly on account of increased prices and partly because of the various forms of rationing and restriction of production which are in effect. Money-wages and salaries have remained practically stationary."

Though the origin of the dictatorships is traced to the great war, this simply means that the great war so overtaxed the economic system that it broke down. "So long as a parliamentary government can keep the essential economic processes of the country operating efficiently, it need not fear that it will be overthrown by internal forces." This point was further emphasized: "To recapitulate, then, the ability of democratic and parliamentary institutions to survive depends primarily upon whether or not economic depressions can be overcome within the limits of these institutions."

Ruthlessness, then, is the mood of the dictator. His weapon is terror. "The 20 years of record of the Soviet state, supplemented by the record of 15 years of Fascism and four years of National Socialism afford the strongest evidence that terror is the normal concomitant of the totalitarian state system."

The historian ridicules the Pollyanna sympathizers with the Russian state who claim that Russian dictatorship is only a transition phase: "To any observer,



PROLETARIAN EMPEROR

however, who was not bound by Communist discipline or so steeped in Marxian doctrine as to be wholly blind to reality, it should have been apparent that the experience of 20 years of the Soviet state did not offer the slightest evidence that the state was ever going to 'wither away.' . . . From the first of the mass trials of old Bolsheviks on the charge of Trotskyist plots until the astounding witch hunt of the summer of 1937 which swept to death so many military, political and industrial leaders, the terror reached a pitch which has never been surpassed in Europe in modern times."

RUSSIAN STATE ALL-POWERFUL

He contends that the Soviet state continues to be the most totalitarian of all states among the dictatorships. "The control of the state over all aspects of human life is more extensive, is exercised more rigorously, and is less capable of being resisted than in either Germany or Italy."

Mr. Hoover, the historian, does not agree with the common opinion that Hitlerism is a movement of capitalists. "I was forced finally to recognize that Na-

no parliamentary, capitalistic state could have required, except perhaps in war time. The necessarily voiceless privation of the people is accompanied by admonishment with respect to their duty to suffer all for the state, and by the assurance at the same time that all talk of food shortages or of increased cost of living is the work of lying traitors, and by summary arrest of all who dare to complain."

LET WHOM EAT CAKE?

All three systems act alike in their manner of expropriating profits to the state. In Russia "if the machinery of the state was to keep functioning, the officials of the state had to be better fed than the peasants. In practice this meant that some peasants must starve. If some peasants had to starve in order that officials of the state might have bread, it was only a step to permitting a few more to starve in order that officials might have an occasional piece of cake."

In Italy and Germany "The amount of income which is permitted to go to the owners of property is determined largely by the state. In one form or another and by one device or another, a large proportion of surplus value has been diverted from private purposes to state purposes. The most important of these state purposes has been re-armament and other kinds of preparation for war. The expenditures of income by private persons has been curtailed and directed. The net result has been a return which in real purchasing power is much less than the owner of property in Italy received in pre-Fascist days. In Germany it is possible that the amount of property income received by private persons is not much below what it was in pre-Nazi days, although dependable data are lacking. Nevertheless, the increase in German income which has resulted from greatly increased industrial production, has gone to the state."

This little book has bearing upon present hour events. Mr. Hoover says: "If Great Britain does not resist, the tide of totalitarianism will almost certainly eventually sweep over Europe." This probably means that the action of Premier Chamberlain in bowing to Hitler recently is a step in that direction, although it is impossible to believe that the British people will eventually underwrite Neville Chamberlain's policies. He goes on to say, "Whatever the risks to



BLACK DICTATOR

non-totalitarian states of opposition to Hitler and Mussolini, such a policy affords well nigh the only prospect for the survival of parliamentary government on the continent of Europe."

Democracy appears to be faced by the following dilemma: In order to control the business cycle and prevent disastrous depressions, the executive arm of the government must be strengthened, but if the executive arm of the government is strengthened, certain totalitarian aspects appear. This means that the executive arm of the government must walk narrowly between democracy and dictatorship. This is a task delicate in the extreme and one only a true statesman can perform. It is the opinion of this reviewer that the United States during the past seven stirring years has successfully performed this operation and we believe it will continue to do so. The experience of the world during the past three centuries indicates that dictatorships are cruel, blundering and inefficient when measured by their effect upon the masses, and cannot permanently endure.

Prayer of the Forgotten Man

Have pity, O God, I stumble
Under the weight of the years;
Grasp gladly at joy, and I fumble
Blind with the mist of my tears.

Have pity, O God, the scant lea
Of death is alluringly bright.
Have pity, O God, and grant me
The solace of dawnless night.

R. H. ANDERSON,

L. U. No. 77.



BROWN BOLSHIEV

tional Socialism, although it derived its support primarily from the lower middle class, was still a true mass movement of distinctly anti-capitalistic characteristics and implications. Instead of either a triumph for capitalism, as visualized by conservatives outside Germany, or a temporary victory for capitalism in its decadence, as seen by the Communists, Hitler's victory has been a crushing defeat for capitalism."

He contends that in Russia private property has been abolished and that in Italy and Germany it has been greatly limited. He believes that Socialism itself has been destroyed in all three of these countries and he contends that traditionally Socialists have taken the position that though Socialism was synonymous with the widest possible development of democracy and personal liberty, in all three of the dictatorships the underlying population has suffered. "It is obvious that the people of Russia, Italy and Germany have been required to make sacrifices in their standard of living which

Member, With Unique Job, at Town Hall

HOW members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers guard lives of thousands of people in New York City was told on the air recently in connection with the Town Hall program of Fred Allen.

The performer was Samuel Turner, a member of Local Union No. B-830, a guard for the Consolidated Edison Companies of New York, Inc.

Excerpts from the script follow:

Allen: Peter Van Steeden and the Ipana Troubadours have just played "Caravan." And now, ladies and gentlemen, you didn't expect to meet . . .

Harry: Don't wait for me, Fred. I'm not saying a word tonight.

Allen: Everything happens for the best, you know. Now that we're back in New York, our chances of mingling socially with folks who have odd professions are much greater. And tonight we are privileged to meet a gentleman who makes a living with his nose.

Harry: Not a radio crooner, Fred?

Allen: No, this gentleman doesn't sing through his nostrils, Harry. His mission in life is far more important. The lives of thousands of people depend on this man's nasal equipment.

Harry: I give up, Fred. What is this all about?

Allen: Well, New York City underground, as you know if you've ever had a nickel and a mad desire to go to Coney Island, is a maze of subways. And also under the city's streets run the Consolidated Edison Company's gas mains. The slogan used by both of these thriving enterprises is "Never the twain shall meet." A gas leak in the subway ignited by a spark from the third rail might cause impromptu consternation.

Harry: I should say so, Fred.

Allen: The Consolidated Edison Company employs four alert gentlemen, keen of nostril, who ride through the subways 24 hours a day, and get off at all stations to sniff about for gas leaks.

Allen: Tonight we are going to interview one of these gentlemen, and without further ado, ladies and gentlemen, I know you didn't expect to meet Mr. Samuel Turner. Good evening, Mr. Turner.

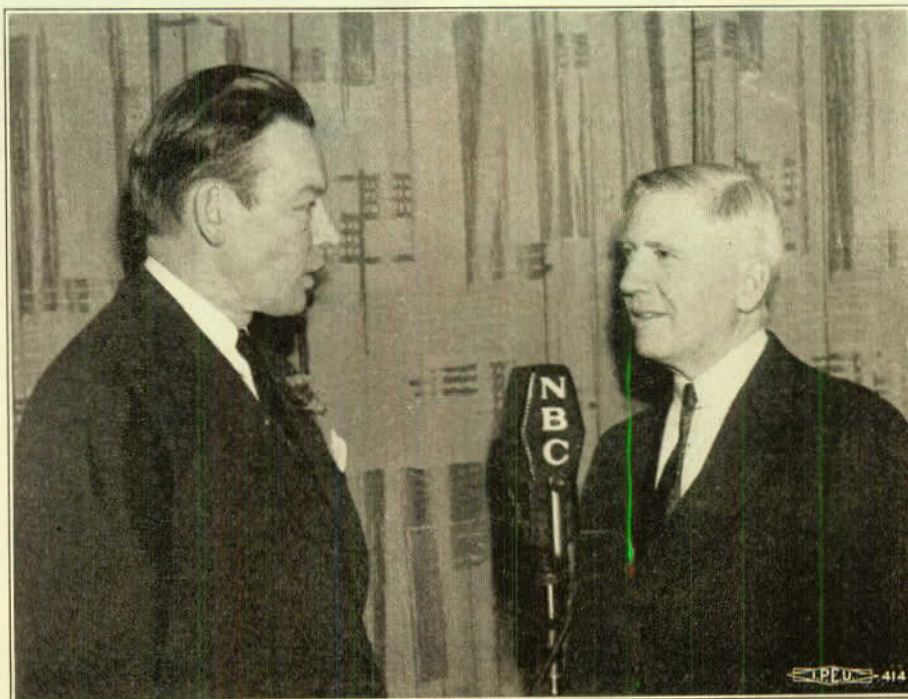
Sam: Good evening, Mr. Allen.

Allen: You haven't noticed anything around here, Mr. Turner?

Samuel Turner, subway sniffer for Consolidated Edison, tells millions how he guards human lives with his nose.

Sam: No, everything seems to be all right up to now.

Allen: I just wanted to make sure. There's so much gas flying around a radio station one has to be very careful.



FRED ALLEN TO SAM TURNER, ONE OF OUR BOYS

Sam: But that kind of gas is not inflammable, Fred.

Allen: Fortunately, or combustion would have set in among the comedians long ago. Well, that really doesn't concern our interview, Mr. Turner. Your work, as I understand it, is an eternal quest for gas leaks. Is that right?

Sam: Yes, Fred.

Allen: How long have you worked for the company?

Sam: I've been with the Consolidated Edison for 40 years.

Allen: On the same job?

Sam: No, I've only been smelling for 14 years.

Allen: A lot of gas has flowed under your bridge in 14 years.

Sam: No, not so much, Fred. The gas company takes every precaution and we seldom find any leakage.

Allen: Have you always worked in the subway?

Sam: No, I started sniffing above the ground for six years. But the last eight years I've been working in the subway.

Allen: You made good and were promoted down. Do you have to have any

special qualifications to get a job like yours?

Sam: Just a nose, Fred.

Allen: Just a nose, and a sense of direction, of course. Does a cold in the head cramp your style?

Sam: Whenever I have a cold I have to lay off.

Allen: I should think the constant sniffing and olfactory snooping would deaden your sense of smell. Has the company any way of checking on your nasal alertness?

Sam: Yes. Once a year we have to take a test.

Allen: What sort of a test?

Sam: It's conducted by our medical bureau. There are a series of bottles containing ammonia, rose water, gasoline, peppermint, lemon oil and drip oil.

Allen: Are the men blindfolded?

Sam: No. But the bottles have no labels and we have to smell them and identify the contents.

Allen: What happens if your nose flunks?

Sam: The man is transferred to another job.

Allen: Where his nose can relax, I imagine.

Sam: Yes.

Allen: But getting back to your job, Mr. Turner. You are active in the sub-

ways all day?

Sam: Yes, I ride around eight hours a day looking for traces of gas.

Allen: In all your years of seepage sleuthing, Mr. Turner, have you ever caught a bad leak?

Sam: Yes, some years ago, at Thirty-fourth Street, there was what we call an air vault or a closed pocket. The vault was equipped with a blower to circulate air and remove even the smallest amount of gas should any seep out.

Allen: I see.

Sam: I had been passing it for months without detecting gas, but one day I came along and one blower was momentarily out of order.

Allen: Did you take action?

Sam: I certainly did. I called up our emergency department and it was only a matter of seconds when they had shut off the current to the blower.

Allen: What would have happened if the blower had started?

Sam: The sparks from the brushes might have ignited the accumulated gas.

(Continued on page 164)

Problem of Older Workers Studied

IS there discrimination against older workers in industry?

Has the top age limit greatly diminished during the last five years?

Is there justification for this trend?

Is there any remedy for the problem?

These are some of the questions which are being considered by a special committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor to study the problem of the older worker. The committee is the National Committee on the Problem of the Older Worker. It met in Washington in the middle of February and will reconvene on March 11. Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, is chairman of the committee.

The following agenda has been announced:

1. Extent of the Problem:

Is more factual data needed?

What types of information?

How can it be best secured?

2. Causes of the Problem:

Factors causing displacement of older workers.

Factors hindering reemployment of older workers.

e.g. Mechanization of industry; speed-up; pension plans; group insurance; workmen's compensation costs.

3. Ways and Means of Correcting the situation:

Measures that can be undertaken by management.

e.g. Modifications in pension plans,

Secretary of Labor's special committee meets in Washington, and acknowledges problem exists.

group insurance, hiring policies; seniority measures; retention of older employees; the dismissal wage; special provisions for training.

Measures that can be undertaken jointly with labor:

e.g. Provision in collective agreements governing proportion of older workers.

Measures that can be undertaken by government:

e.g. Modification of civil service age limits; preference for older workers on public works projects; special relief projects; increased and improved training and retraining facilities; amendments to compensation laws.

Further suggestions.

The membership of the National Committee on the Problem of the Older Worker is as follows:

Representatives of the Public

Miss Mary W. Dewson, member Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Daniel J. Doherty, National Commander, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.

Alternate: Mr. Paul Griffith, director, National Employment Commission.

Mr. Ernest G. Draper, assistant secretary U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Miss Ruth Hill, deputy commissioner, Division of Old Age Assistance City of New York Department of Public Welfare, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Dexter M. Keezer, president, Reed College, Portland, Oreg.

Dr. H. A. Millis, chairman, Department of Economics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Representatives of Labor

Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer, National Women's Trade Union League of America, 307 Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. George M. Harrison, president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Sidney Hillman, chairman, Textile Workers Organizing Committee, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, N. Y.

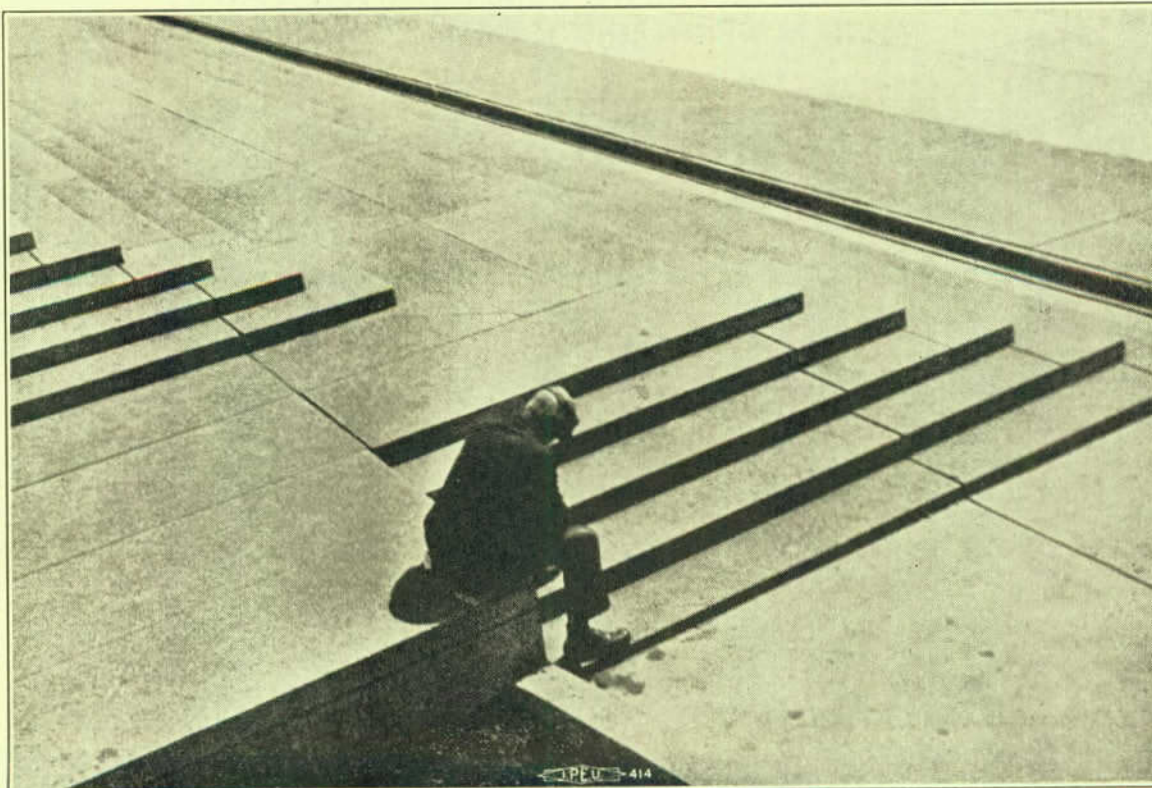
Mr. Charles P. Howard, president, International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Philip Murray, chairman, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, 3600 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. D. W. Tracy, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Alternate: Mr. M. H. Hedges, director of research.

(Continued on page 161)



COMPETENT, BUT NO PLACE FOR HIM TO WORK

Cash Begins to Flow to Unemployed

ORGANIZED labor is interested in two ways in the introduction of job insurance benefits in 1938: What steadying effect will payments have upon the depression? How will individual workers react?

Unemployment benefit payments reached a total of \$6,277,801.56 at the close of the third week of payments, with 617,886 benefit checks issued in 20 states and the District of Columbia.

Figures compiled by state unemployment compensation administrators covering operations through the week ended February 12 show the following number of checks and amounts paid:

State	No. Workers Benefited
Alabama	17,044
Arizona	3,731
Connecticut	44,652
District of Columbia	332
Louisiana	4,441
Maine	14,303
Maryland	25,640
Massachusetts	133,614
Minnesota	2,042
New Hampshire	10,954
New York	57,603
North Carolina	16,289
Oregon	8,071
Pennsylvania	130,420
Rhode Island	71,618
Tennessee	18,467
Texas	18,864
Utah	11,927
Vermont	2,923
Virginia	3,040
West Virginia	21,911
Total	617,886

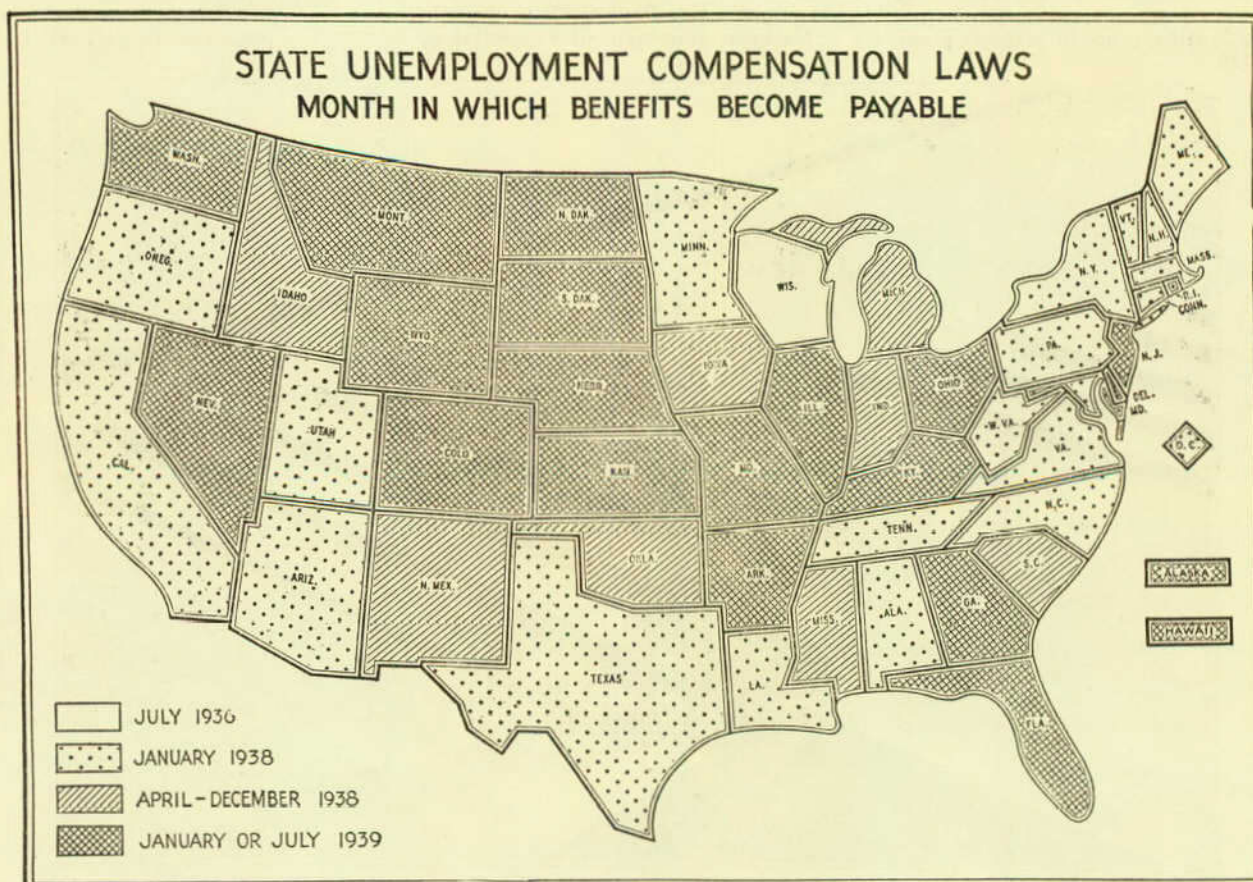
Twenty-one states pay more than \$6,000,000 in first week in which job insurance prevails.

State	Amount
Alabama	\$115,838.00
Arizona	46,531.69
Connecticut	471,980.79
District of Columbia	3,103.00
Louisiana	28,507.20
Maine	123,749.95
Maryland	225,058.36
Massachusetts	1,342,294.00
Minnesota	24,214.70
New Hampshire	100,727.00
New York	679,323.83
North Carolina	96,493.95
Oregon	99,641.91
Pennsylvania	1,510,898.60
Rhode Island	654,919.16
Tennessee	129,390.18
Texas	209,729.05
Utah	140,455.63
Vermont	27,829.67
Virginia	23,595.20
West Virginia	223,519.69
Total	\$6,277,801.56

In eight of the above states—Alabama, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New

Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Vermont—where a three-week waiting period is required, Monday, January 31, was the first benefit payment day, so that the figures reported cover only two weeks of check distribution. The remaining states, except for Louisiana, require a two-week waiting period, and benefits have therefore been payable since January 24. Louisiana requires a four-week waiting period before benefits are payable for total unemployment, and consequently the figures reported cover only payments for partial unemployment, in which case no waiting period is required.

The total number of checks thus far issued does not represent benefits paid to an equal number of different persons. Since the week ended February 12 was in some states the second and in others the third "compensable" week of unemployment, a large proportion of the total number of checks reported probably represent second or third payments to the same individual. Later and more detailed reports from state unemployment compensation agencies will, it is expected, indicate the number of individuals receiving compensation under their state laws, as well as the number of benefit checks issued and the total amount of such checks.



Pre-fabricated Houses Bob Up Again

By OUR HOUSING AUTHORITY

"HUMPH! A horse would smother in that!" acidly commented an old farmer, looking over the barn, which is part of a group of steel pre-fabricated farm buildings erected as a demonstration on some of the vacant, wooded land surrounding the Farm Security Administration's model housing development at Greenbelt, Md. The Farm Security, which inherited the physical assets of Rex Tugwell's Resettlement Administration, has three times as much land at this site as it can use, and Con-

Still in doubtful stage, as 10 are erected on trial basis near nation's capital.

members of Washington local unions. Local 26 members were doing the electrical work. It is evident that less labor for craftsmen appears in this type of construction. Some trades, including the plasterer and the bricklayer, are completely out of the picture; and others, including the electrical worker, find their time on the job reduced.

What attitude the organized building trades are to take toward pre-fabricated structures has not as yet been formulated in a hard and fast way. This attitude is likely to depend partly on the intrinsic worth of the product. If the product is so good that the public will insist on having it, then it is not likely that the trades will stand in the way of so-called technological progress. If the product is not superior to the conventionally built house of brick or frame then it is likely that

building trades workers along with consumers will be slow to approve it.

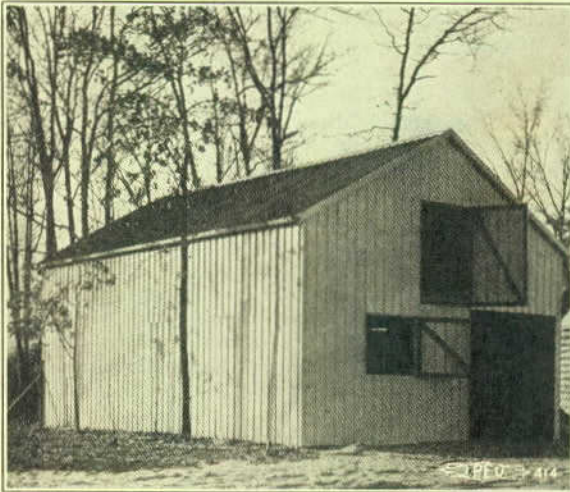
For six years your JOURNAL has been making studies of pre-fabricated construction, from the material we could get. During that same period manufacturers of pre-fabricated homes have experimented, publicized, demonstrated, advertised, in a struggle to win consumer-acceptance. They have very largely failed. Even promoters of the factory-fabricated house no longer claim that they can beat the job-fabricated house for cost. It is doubtful that they can win for long-time durability.

COSTS STILL HIGH

In September, 1932, your JOURNAL made a study of a pre-fabricated house of the same architectural type as those now being built at Greenbelt—flat roof, no basement, boxy lines—having exterior wall panels of metal. This house was to be priced, after mass-production sale had been achieved, at \$3,500. We took the dimensions, cubed the space, and found that the house could be duplicated in brick construction, including electrical conveniences and roof insulation, for about \$3,024, nearly \$500 lower than the price aimed at by this particular pre-fabricated unit.

That General Houses has not yet achieved low-cost housing in 1938 is shown by costs of the Parkbelt Homes, which promoters admit will be \$5,400 for bare construction cost exclusive of land, streets, sewerage and other utilities in the development. These are five-room houses, without basement, attic or gar-

(Continued on page 162)



Old Dobbin will be surprised when he goes to board in this steel stable.

gress will not permit it to build any more houses so it is opening the vacant property to development by private initiative. First two developments on the scene are pre-fabricated types, the steel farm buildings demonstration group, and a group of pre-fabricated houses which will be offered for sale under an ingenious "co-operative" scheme.

The farm buildings are the product of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company of Birmingham, Ala., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. They are designed to cut labor costs and to permit erection by unskilled labor of the corrugated galvanized metal panels. Materials for the farmhouse, for example, cost \$1,050; labor for erection is estimated at \$200. (The farmhouse does not contain a bathroom nor a heating plant other than a fireplace.)

The group of pre-fabricated houses, known as Parkbelt Homes, Inc., are the product of General Houses of Chicago, a corporation which has been engaged for several years in trying to popularize its product. These have wall and roof panels of asbestos-concrete set in a steel framework. Leasing some of the Greenbelt land from Farm Security, and financing under a blanket mortgage by the RFC, the corporation expected to have its first group of 10 houses ready for occupancy about March 1. Work on these dwellings was done by skilled union mechanics,



LAYING THE "PRE-DIGESTED" ROOF ON ONE OF THE HOUSES AT PARKBELT

Adventure, Vicarious Travel, for Amateurs

By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. No. 18

Editor's Note: Herewith an ardent and competent radio amateur, and Brother member, begins a valuable series on "Getting Started in Amateur Radio."

IT would be well, before starting on our course in experimental amateur radio, to pause a minute and contemplate upon the six tenets of the Radio Amateur's Code.

I

The amateur is gentlemanly. He never knowingly uses the air for his own amusement in such a way as to lessen the pleasure of others.

II

The amateur is loyal. He owes the continued existence of amateur radio to the American Radio Relay League, an organization of and by the amateurs, which continually battles the encroachment of the commercial radio companies upon the lawfully assigned amateur frequency bands in this country and abroad.

III

The amateur is progressive. He keeps his station abreast of science. It is built well and efficiently. His operating practice is clean and regular.

IV

The amateur is friendly. Slow and patient sending when requested, friendly advice and counsel to the beginner, kindly assistance and co-operation for the broadcast listener, these are marks of the amateur spirit.

V

The amateur is balanced. Radio is his hobby. He never allows it to interfere with any of the duties he owes to his home, his job, his school, or his community.

VI

The amateur is patriotic. His knowledge and his station are always ready for the service of his country and his community.

In picking his friends out of the air, there is always an unseen audience, near and far, who will judge him by the signals his station emits. Each night's operation is a new exploration into space, or in the apt terms of Dr. Raymond V. Bowers, of Yale University, in speaking of the amateur operator, "At the close of the day, filled with the monotonous routine of the machine age, he can find adventure, vicarious travel, prestige and friendship by throwing in the switch and pounding his signals into the air."

The word "amateur" as applied to amateur radio is somewhat of a misnomer, from the fact that many

Monotony of machine age nullified by exploring far spaces of the ether. Unseen friends await.

of the world's radio engineers and skilled technicians are "radio amateurs"; so the name sticks, but we hope some day a better name might be coined, for instance "citizen radio." In the early days the amateur knew no laws or restrictions; he could use any amount of power and any wave length, but those "good old days," as they are now called, are gone forever and the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission now take their place.

In order to now operate a radio transmitter the prospective operator must pass an examination to prove his technical skill in the theory and operation of amateur radio communication and be able to transmit and receive 13 words per minute in Continental Morse Code.

The best way to learn the code is to get someone to learn it with you. Then there are various mechanically operated code practice sets on the market for the man who must go it alone.

After the operator has acquired the speed of a few words per minute, he can listen in on the regular schedules of stations transmitting code for beginners on the 160-meter amateur band. These are operated voluntarily by experienced operators, the hours and days of this code practice operating being listed in the

amateur magazine "QST." Code practice machines are recommended only as a last resort, because after the operator has run the tape or disc through the machine several times he knows "what's coming ahead," thus cheating himself. To obviate this it would be necessary to continually buy new code tapes, which is rather an expensive process in the end.

There are two general kinds of code practice sets that are easily built, the high frequency buzzer type and the audio oscillator, the latter using one or more vacuum tubes. It is obvious that the buzzer type will be the cheapest to build, although it will not produce the high pitch musical note of the audio oscillator. It is not advisable to use a house type signal buzzer, as the note does not resemble that heard in a receiver when listening to continuous wave radio telegraph signals.

Many prospective amateur operators would like to immediately go on the air with radio-phone transmitters, in which their conversation, of course, is purely verbal instead of telegraphic. But whether or not you wish to start in immediately as a confirmed "phone ham" or a "CW ham" (telegraphic signal ham), you must be able to copy that 13 words per minute, whether you like it or not.

Make the acquaintance of some experienced ham and he will be glad to give you an hour or two a week in code practice.

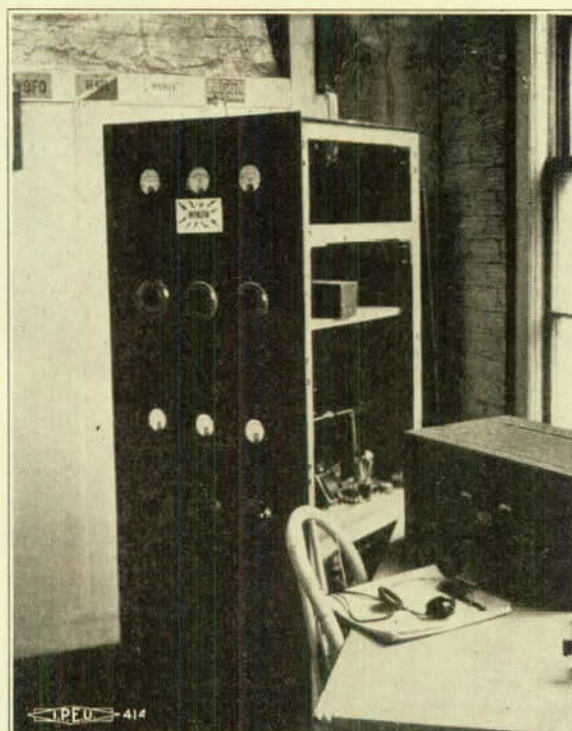
In Fig. 1 is the familiar buzzer type practice set, while Fig. 2 shows the not so familiar audio oscillator; type A for battery operation and type B for complete AC operation.

In the AC operated code practice oscillator the left hand tube acts as a single or half wave rectifier, rectifying the AC from the line and filtering it enough through the primary of the audio transformer and the two 2MF condensers to supply plate voltage to the oscillator tube on the right hand side. This oscillator is a little more expensive to construct in the first place, but it has the advantage that no batteries are needed.

The 210A tubes operate at five volts on the filament. When the bell transformer is connected to the filament its regulation is so poor that the voltage will drop to approximately five volts. This is one place where poor regulation in a transformer can be taken advantage of. The audio transformers can be those taken from old obsolete broadcast receivers, providing their windings are not burned out or open-circuited.

In Fig. 2 (B) the potentiometer is used to vary the intensity of the signal. It also can be one taken from an old receiver, or a volume control will serve the purpose.

Some people learn the Interna-



One of the typical amateur stations operated by members of the Fraternity of the Air. This is Short Wave Station W9ASW, owned by J. Oigard, L. U. No. 110.

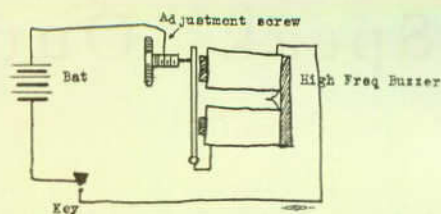
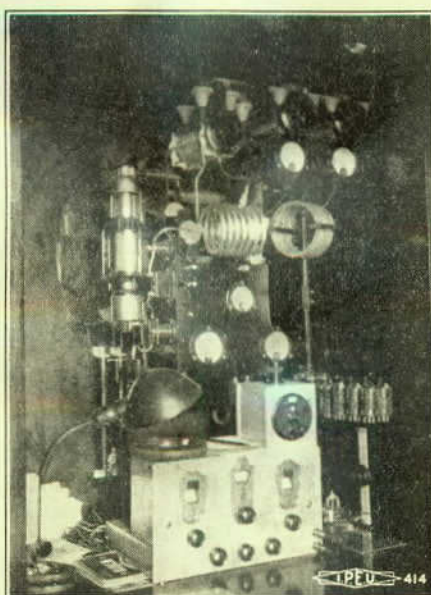


Fig. 1

tional Morse Code faster than others, but it will be found in general that the speed with which the code is to be mastered varies directly as the number of hours applied in practice. The code is made up of dots and dashes, a dash being three times as long as a dot. The dot should be made as quickly as it is possible to close the key and then release it. A short pause is left in between each succeeding letter and a longer pause at end of each word. There are many more characters and signs comprising the complete International Morse Code, but the ones shown are all that is necessary for the beginner.

In our next issue will be taken up the construction of a simple short wave receiver.



Here is Station W8ANB owned by Carl P. Goetz, which started the roster of Fraternity of the Air.

International Morse Code

A	— — — — —
B	— — — — —
C	— — — — —
D	— — — — —
E	—
F	— — — — —
G	— — — — —
H	— — — — —
I	— —
J	— — — — —
K	— — — — —
L	— — — — —
M	— — — — —
N	— — — — —
O	— — — — —
P	— — — — —
Q	— — — — —
R	— — — — —
S	— — — — —
T	— — — — —
U	— — — — —
V	— — — — —
W	— — — — —
X	— — — — —
Y	— — — — —
Z	— — — — —

(Period)

(Comma)

(Error)

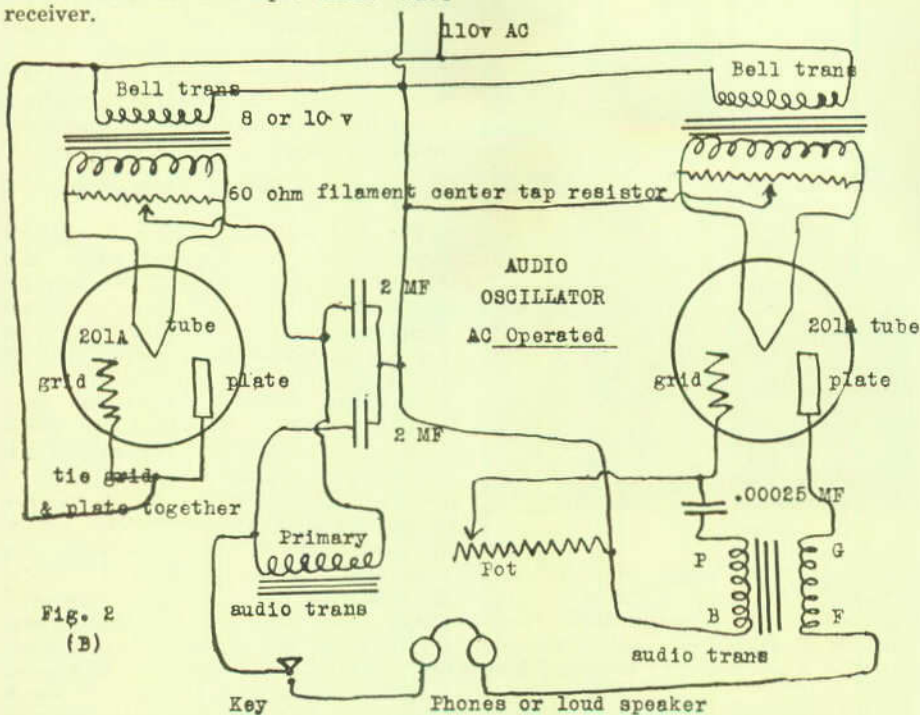
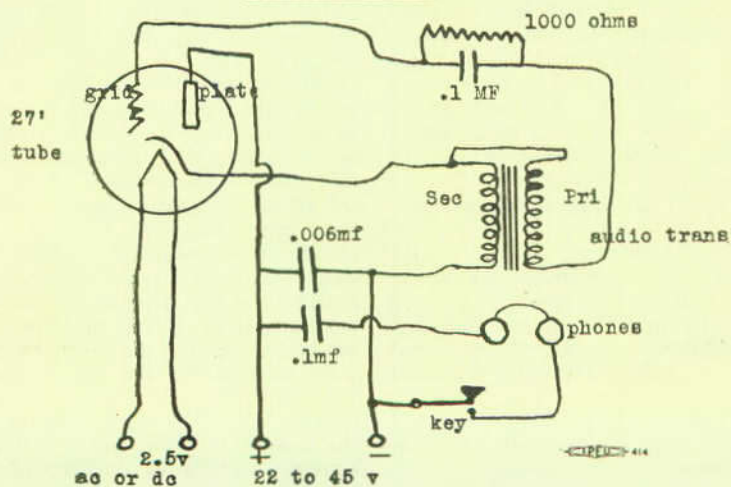


Fig. 2
(B)

BATTERY OPERATED AUDIO OSCILLATOR.



1	— — — — —
2	— — — — —
3	— — — — —
4	— — — — —
5	— — — — —
6	— — — — —
7	— — — — —
8	— — — — —
9	— — — — —
10	— — — — —

An Electrical Inspector Speaks Out

By DEWEY L. JOHNSON, Superintendent of Electrical Affairs, Atlanta, Ga.

In view of the widespread interest in the politics of the electrical industry, and in the drive toward a federal electrical code, we gladly publish a statement by Mr. Johnson.

I AM a trusted representative of a large and growing city. I am under obligation to protect the public welfare and to enforce the code our city adopts. Many commercial people have asked that our city accept the National Electrical Code as our city's minimum standard. When we consider whether our city can afford to adopt this national code as its minimum standard and can also accept the standards and listings of underwriters' laboratories for materials of which this national code treats, we find that commercial groups have been having too much to say as to what materials and methods this national code should recognize and we cities have been having much too little to say. So the code does not represent what we want and need. We find that our expressed wishes not to have certain commercially promoted wiring materials and methods recognized in this national code are not at all a signal for the electrical committee to stop efforts to put these unwanted materials and methods in the code. Worse still, our expressed wishes are the signal for certain commercial groups to work harder than ever and in secret, oppressive, unfair ways, to exert pressure upon electrical committee members, to force them into voting for these unwanted materials and methods. We find utility groups whose proper business is to improve and cheapen their own service, stepping over into the business of trying to oppose the wishes of our cities and by hook or crook, to tell us what we must do, what our code must permit. This is none of their business.

When this utility group has just come from a major attack on the electrical committee at Atlantic City, where individual members opposing the utility proposals were subjected to individual and mass threats, against their jobs and future success, and having lost there, now tries to stage a favorable paper at one of our own inspector meetings, it makes our cities feel with regard to these persistent efforts of utilities to change interior wiring standards rather than to tend to their own knitting, that the time has come when we cities must so change the numerical representation on the electrical committee that our small minority no longer looks so easy for continued utility attacks. And in the same way, we cities must not allow our inspector meetings to be thrown open to repeated attempts to tie us out with renewed representations of unwanted wiring methods, until some inspector says something favorable, and by some adroit manipulation and publicity, this can be twisted into some reported approval by inspectors of the unwanted wiring method—some

Mr. Johnson, long a member of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has a courageous record as a city official.

commitment of the inspectors can be claimed.

NO REDUCTION DESIRED

So, for the city I serve, and for the cities many of my inspector friends serve, I say plainly—we do not think reduced



DEWEY JOHNSON

insulation on any wire used inside a service switch is safe, and we do not propose to allow any such reduced insulation to be permitted by any national code with which we shall have anything to do.

And I shall further say, cities are now, of necessity, finding the means and the machinery of organization of men by which they can and will defend themselves and their citizens from all future attacks of this kind on the National Electrical Code. Either it will be our code, to the necessary and proper extent, or we shall make a new national code, whose code making machinery and whose inspector meetings will not be subject to unwanted and improper commercial promotions and pressures.

The declared purpose of the utility interest to furnish electrical service at a reduced cost to the public can more effectively be carried out by reducing the cost of kilowatt hours. A fractional part of a cent reduction per kilowatt will benefit the public far greater than any savings which could possibly be effected by imposing an inferior standard of wiring upon them.

All of the advantages claimed for this system of wiring are based on false claims of economical advantages to the public, and proceeding on that theory we must follow through and analyze the proposal to its ultimate effect upon the public's pocketbook. We must then take into consideration fire insurance rates as they certainly will be affected by the standards adopted for the installation of electrical wiring systems. I believe the National Electrical Code was in the beginning sponsored by insurance companies as a basis for placing fire insurance on buildings and at that time the insurance inspector was truly interested in improving wiring standards. However, I do not believe this to be true today, as it is my opinion that fire insurance companies of today are interested in the National Electrical Code only as a basis for commercializing fires. I do not believe they are particularly interested in reducing fire losses very greatly, as it attracts too much attention to the exorbitant rates being charged for fire insurance premiums today.

FIRE LOSSES REDUCED

For the past nine years the city of Atlanta has enforced adequate standards for wiring installations. This has resulted in a reduction of the average annual fire losses from \$750,000 to \$200,000 for the past four-year period. During this four-year period fire insurance companies have collected in premiums more than \$13,000,000 within the city limits of Atlanta, while a fair estimate of the amount paid out by these companies is less than \$700,000. I believe no sounder reason for adequate standards could be advanced than the clearly apparent economical standards of the city of Atlanta, if only the fire insurance companies would cease their greedy practice of gouging the public and pass some part of these savings on to the public whose pocketbooks they declare themselves to be very much concerned about. So if we follow through to its final conclusion, the cheap and unsafe wiring system sponsored by the utilities and condoned by the insurance companies is the most expensive system we could give the public. I believe if we inspectors will concentrate on securing reasonable regulations for fire insurance companies they in turn will once more become interested in adequate and economical wiring systems. So we say to the utility companies and to the insurance companies that if they have any real interest and concern about the public's pocketbook that you demonstrate that fact by ceasing to gouge them with exorbitant rates. When you have done this, we inspectors will be more receptive to your suggestions on wiring standards. We are willing and anxious to have confidence in your suggestions for helping the dear old public, but you must first convince us of your sincerity of purpose.

Neon Signs — Healthy New Area

THE neon sign is in its entirety nothing else but an electrical fixture. It requires specialized skill. When a building trades worker undertakes a constructive job, the foreman is given a pattern called a blueprint to work from. Similarly when a neon sign worker is

I. B. E. W. supplies requisite skill to handle growing use of tubes for lighting. Branch of electrical industry.

in hand. After the neon tubes are fastened to the now completed sign, the sign is then erected or hung. The sign will then be connected to wires which in most cases have been extended outside the building by the master electrician.

GREAT PROGRESS MADE

This is a description of the processes of the neon sign worker's job. This branch of the electrical industry is growing rapidly. It may be regarded as only in its infancy. The International Brotherhood

sign manufacturers which is now existing in all other branches of the electrical industry. Tube benders, pumpers, electricians, sign hangers, maintenance and service men are all eligible to the union in this branch of the electrical industry.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers operated a school for neon sign men in Florida last year. It was a great success. It is believed that any local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in any community will get a sufficient supply of tube benders and pumpers provided they get in touch with sister locals in different cities. Locals are following the practice of exchanging men in this field. The union is opposed to piece work in this branch of the industry and to the cheapening of the product by the use of piece work with cheap labor.

NEW TYPE OF WORK

Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has named Ted Weyn, international representative, handling this branch of the work. His address is 941 Marcella Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Weyn said:

"A new born child, the neon industry, was taken under the wings and care of the I. B. E. W. a few years ago. Though it is still in its infancy, it shows very promising developments for the future. Under the proper guidance and leadership of the I. B. E. W. it should carry our banner very high throughout the country and give additional field of em-

(Continued on page 163)



Pump department where tubes are pumped. Pump stations use from 3 K. V. A. to 12 K. V. A. The glass flasks you see are neon bottles and different gases.

assigned a job, the artist first makes a sketch; after the customer approves this sketch, the artist transfers the pattern into actual size; this in turn acts as a blueprint for the neon sign worker.

The sheet metal men co-operate in producing this sign. The actual size paper pattern goes to the sheet metal man while the same pattern transferred in reverse on asbestos goes to the tube bender. The tube bender follows the asbestos pattern and forms the letters or individual units. After completing the letters the neon sign worker evacuates and bombards them, which is done by a transformer varying from three KVA to seven and one-half KVA; sometimes 12 KVA or even higher are used, according to the size or efficiency of the plant. After creating the proper vacuum to a mechanical pump in the tube, the tube bender will insert the different gases, varying in color.

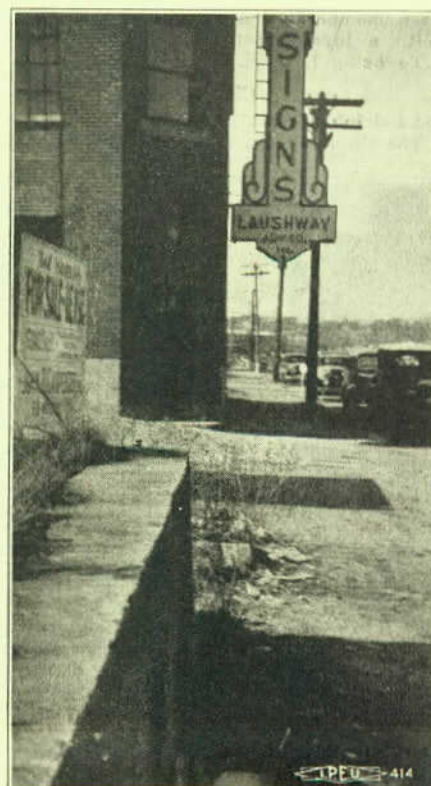
As the tube bender is completing his tube, the sheet metal man makes the metal sign. After completing the metal sign, the shop electrician will wire the sign and supply it, after it is sprayed or painted, with elevation posts which hold the neon tubes in place. In many cases the metal sign is already wired before it reaches the shop. In this case the sheet metal man and electrician still work hand



Tube bender shaping letters on asbestos pattern. Notice letter E as he shapes it.

of Electrical Workers has made great progress in organizing neon sign shops. There is little doubt of the fact that the manufacturing of the neon tube, the process of pumping, the wiring of the metal sign, its erection and maintenance belong to the electrical trade and fall firmly within the jurisdiction of the I. B. E. W.

The business agents of locals find that a specialized knowledge is necessary for handling neon signs properly. The business representative must sell competent labor to employers in order to build up and create the same friendly feeling and relationship between the I. B. E. W. and



FINISHED PRODUCT INSTALLED

Music Soothes Wheels of Industry

LOCAL unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers engage in all types of activities. They have their social clubs. They play baseball. They operate technical and economic classes. They often have become open forums for economic questions. They operate business enterprises. Many of them have credit unions. Their activities are as varied as American life itself. Some years ago one of the local unions of the South made itself famous by producing a male quartet which sang itself into the hearts of unionists. Few of our unions, however, have organized their own bands, though occasionally orchestras have been assembled.

Local Union No. 3, New York City, the largest local union of the Brotherhood in the building trades field, numbering with its affiliates more than 10,000 members, now presents to the I. B. E. W. world a full band orchestra of great competency and merit which has become exceedingly popular among the members of the Brotherhood in New York City.

One day last year the band opened the union meeting with a stirring new song sung by an I. B. E. W. glee club, accompanied by the band. The song, published in the November, 1937, JOURNAL, was entitled "Let's Drink a Toast to the I. B. E. W." Its author is Henry Helkin. As the glee club swung into the rhythmic tune the audience broke into applause.

LET'S DRINK A TOAST TO THE I. B. E. W.

Verse

There's a well known organization
That's a credit to this nation;
I. B. E. W. is the name.
Each member did his part,
With a loyal heart,
To bring I. B. E. W. its fame.

Chorus

Let's drink a toast to the I. B. E. W.,
The Union that will always lead the way.

Local union bands can aid in struggle for better living. New York's musical group wins fame.

Now workers' cares are lighter,
And their skies are brighter.

You'll find it at your service every day.
Let's drink a toast to the I. B. E. W.

Each letter is a symbol stout and true.
We are thankful one and all,
'Cause you're always at our call.

I. B. E. W., we're mighty proud of you.

It was Local Union No. 3's band which contributed a great deal to the popularity of the song. Max Goepfel is leader of Local Union No. 3's orchestra. He describes the composition of his musical organization and its meaning to unionism thus:

"These are the boys who introduced the I. B. E. W. song. They are all Class A journeymen of Local No. 3. From a very small and modest start two years ago the orchestra grew and developed, requiring, of course, a great deal of rehearsing and practicing. We are now a formidable group of electrician musicians, steadily improving and expanding. For almost a year now we have played at our local meetings and entertained at various social and welfare clubs, which are composed of members of Local No. 3. And it is indeed very gratifying to note that our efforts are well liked and appreciated.

"We feel that every local union should have its own musical unit, an orchestra, band, glee club, etc. They are the parts of an organization which not only create and preserve good will and harmony among its own members, but also make outsiders, the public in general, take notice and become interested in the activities and problems of the organization. A look at our radio programs is more than convincing. Music is the outstand-

ing factor in advertising. Its language is international. It is the one ambassador equally loved by friend and foe.

"We men of labor should and must employ such a powerful aid as this to the utmost advantage in our struggle for a better living. It helps us in selling our product; the union electrician's superior workmanship, and in keeping faith with ourselves as Brothers in good fellowship.

"In this spirit Local No. 3's orchestra will go forward and do its part."

What Is Economics?

Firstly, economics is the basic science because it deals with first things—the provision of food, clothing and shelter, which has to be made before anything else is possible. In dealing with economic relations the determining factors behind men's ideas and behind all social institutions are revealed. History is a meaningless jumble until economics explains the class interests behind differing political parties and the rise and fall of social systems.

Viewed from quite another angle, economics has been given first place because the majority of our students are themselves actively engaged in production itself; they are active parts of the social machine which economics investigates. Any system of education which leaves men and women uninformed or misinformed concerning such a great and important part of their everyday life stands completely condemned. Questions of prices, wages, hours and profits, the effects of machinery, the coming of the trusts, the influence of the banks and so forth, constantly demand our attention. Every wage movement affects the relation of wages to the other forms of income, to rent, profit and interest. If we are to use our labor organizations efficiently, we must know something definite about such matters.

(Continued on page 164)



RECORDING A CHRISTMAS FROLIC

Left to right, standing: Brothers H. Dosch, C. Passut, L. Elcaness, V. Barbrite, C. Glaser, M. Goepfel (the leader), T. Cordello, F. Diemer, M. Labbate, A. Kjar. Seated: F. Wleklinski, J. Koubsky, W. Macy, G. Todd, E. Bereche, W. Jackob, W. Wissert, H. Helkin, L. Deignan, A. Braun. In front, the clowns: M. Ott, F. Deangelo, C. Fagot (as Santa), O. Olson. W. O'Keefe at the mike.

First Union-label Exposition Scheduled

THE most union-conscious city in the United States will be Cincinnati, Ohio, the week of May 16 to 21, when it will be the scene of a great national exhibition of union made products. The city will be host at the same time to the first national convention of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, a federation of women's auxiliaries connected with A. F. of L. and railway labor unions. The scheduling of these two events in the same city the same week, is part of a campaign being waged by Secretary I. M. Ornburn of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to make union-conscious consumers out of those who spend union-earned wages.

The massive Music Hall of Cincinnati, scene of many exhibitions, has been reserved for the union label show. It has extensive space for exhibitors' booths, and its ballroom and auditorium will be used for entertainment and convention sessions. On the evening of May 21 a grand ball will be held for all union people of the city; May 20 is designated as Rally Night, when President William Green of the A. F. of L., Matthew Woll, president of the Union Label Trades Department, and Mr. Ornburn will speak in the auditorium. During the entire week, at intervals each day and night, leading artists and stage personalities will entertain the visitors, under the direction of the American Federation of Actors.

But to the women delegates the main show will be the union made merchandise exhibit itself. Those who are chosen to attend the convention naturally will be the veterans of the auxiliary movement, and that means they are also ardent crusaders for the union label. To see this huge hall full of union-made articles which they can actually handle and identify by their trade marks, will be the most vivid demonstration possible of how many articles used by the average family may be obtained with the union label; and the excellent quality of the union made merchandise. In addition to seeing the exhibit each delegate will be provided with a catalogue of the goods shown so that she will have a list to take home for future reference; and thousands of these catalogues will be printed for widespread distribution as union label guides.

Several hundred delegates are expected, the representatives of international and national auxiliary organizations, state councils, and local women's auxiliaries. Mr. Ornburn is much interested in encouraging the organization of such groups, which he considers a very necessary part of the labor movement. He estimates that there are now 2,000,000 women, relatives of union members, who are affiliated with the A. F. of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor and that they may influence the buying habits of 25,000,000 consumers who compose the families of people in the American Federation of Labor unions and the Railway Brotherhoods. This group represents a purchas-

In an age of brilliant fairs, labor will embark upon comprehensive showing of union-label goods.

ing power of some six billion dollars a year, earned by union members.

WOMEN INVOLVED

Moreover, a large part of the women who are the purchasing agents for union families, really want to spend the money for union-made goods and services but their chief difficulty has been that in many classes of merchandise it is impossible to tell whether a certain article is union-made or not, by examining it. There are many things actually union-made which are not marked by any union label, either because the article itself cannot be conveniently so marked, or because the manufacturer, though he is quite willing to operate under a union contract, nevertheless does not see the advantage in using such a label. By showing him the potential market he may reach in the families of union members it is expected that many a manufacturer will see the sales possibilities of the identification, "Union Made" either in advertising or labeling his products.

Organization of the manufacturing field by the American Federation of Labor's affiliated unions has been proceeding rapidly. What has been done by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is an example. Our list of organized manufacturers of electrical products has increased from month to month. Radios, some of the best known makes, lamps, appliances, motors and many wiring materials are now manufactured by I. B. E. W. members, and it is

hoped that there will be a large display of these products at Cincinnati so that union consumers may see them, remember and ask for them when they buy. Thus the market for these products will be increased and also the employment of our members.

The aim of the Union Label Trades Department in sponsoring this exhibition and convention in Cincinnati is manyfold, but it all ties up to the advantage of union members.

1. To direct the buying power of union families to union-made merchandise and services.

2. To convince manufacturers of the advantage of reaching this market through unionization of their workers, and use of the union label.

3. To create more employment for union members through the sale of union-made goods.

4. To eliminate the sweatshop and foreign low-wage competition.

5. Because union-made merchandise means a higher level of wages for the workers who make it, a concerted union-consumers movement will lead to a higher level of wages for American worker-consumers.

TO AID MANUFACTURERS

Very frankly Mr. Ornburn declares that it is the intention of the Union Label Trades Department to "corral, anchor and deliver the union market for the sales benefits of union manufacturers, and for the sake of raising our purchasing market toward a return of real American prosperity."

A similar statement is made by President William Green of the A. F. of L.

"The American Federation of Labor is going into the merchandising business. We propose to leave no stone unturned

(Continued on page 164)



MUSIC HALL, CINCINNATI, SCENE OF FIRST UNION LABEL EXPOSITION

Another Member Joins Inventors' Ranks

ANOTHER member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has joined the ranks of the inventors. He is Paul Kalencik, a member of L. U. No. B-1010.

His invention is described as a switching device for radio receivers and other electrical systems, and carries the serial number 47755 from the United States Patent Office. His device is described as follows:

The present invention relates to improvements in devices for selectively introducing electrical units, as for example, induction coils and/or condensers into the circuit of a radio receiver or transmitter, or for changing coils in generator circuits such as oscillators, etc., and includes an improvement of the apparatus disclosed in my co-pending application, Serial Number 29,180, filed June 29, 1935, being a continuation in part of said application.

Because of the present trend, radio receivers, particularly, are provided with a plurality of inductance devices, such as coils, which may be introduced into the circuit of the receiver in accordance with the wave band to which said receiver is to be tuned. Since there are several such bands of wave lengths, many attempts have been made to provide means for introducing into the receiver circuit, a selected coil or coils suitable for tuning said receiver to any station in a particular wave band. Heretofore, apparatus designed for this purpose, though theoretically feasible, were generally faulty in that they were complicated, expensive to construct and difficult to maintain in efficient operation.

This invention, seeking to obviate the above-mentioned faults, and others, has for its major object the provision of a simple, compact and sturdy device for expeditiously introducing into the radio circuit a selected electrical unit or units such as an inductance instrumentality or instrumentalities and/or capacitance instrumentality or instrumentalities.

The invention also seeks to provide a device of this character, operable by a single control knob, in which a plurality of such electrical units are each selectively adapted to be connected in an electric circuit, particularly that of a radio receiver.

The invention also contemplates the provision of a rotatable carrier for such electrical units and means to connect a selected unit in a circuit by projection of same from its inactive position in the carrier after the latter has been rotated.

The invention further contemplates the provision of a rotatable carrier for the coils and means to rotate the carrier and to then successively project the coils for connection in a circuit after the projected coil shall have reached a given position.

FEATURES OF DEVICE

Further features of the invention reside in the provision of means in such a device for readily removing and re-

Paul Kalencik gets patent on switching device for radio receivers.

placing coils in the carrier, and in the provision of shields between adjacent coils adapted to be removed in the event mutual inductance of coils is desired.

Another contemplated feature of the invention resides in the provision of means for maintaining the potential across the terminals of the coils substantially uniform and thereby not deleteriously affecting the tubes of the receiver during the period of change from one coil or coils to another.

A further contemplated feature of the invention is to provide simple and efficient drive means between the control knob and the coil carrier, and between said knob and the means for moving a selected coil from said carrier to a position in connection with the radio circuit.

Another feature of the invention resides in the provision of a compact device of this character adapted to be mounted in a convenient manner upon the chassis of a radio receiver, whereby the coil connecting terminals are judiciously positioned so electric connections therefrom may be generally short to provide an assembly which is neat, easy to trace, and inexpensive to construct.

Still another feature of the invention resides in providing a suitable condenser associated with each coil, which condenser may be mounted across either or both windings of the coil and being provided with simple means for varying the capacity thereof.

While the device, as described and shown, is associated with a radio receiver, it is understood that embodiments thereof may be employed in association with radio transmitters or other electric systems requiring the introduction of a coil or coils therein. Also, while the present disclosure speaks of coils and condensers, it should be apparent and should be understood that this invention is not limited thereto but that other electrical units or devices may be handled by a mechanism as herein contemplated. Furthermore, the word coil as employed herein is not to be construed in a limited sense, but a broad interpretation thereof is contemplated, such as, including any inductance instrumentality.

MEMBER COMMENTS

Mr. Kalencik writes to the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** as follows:

"Some months ago I wrote you regarding an invention of mine which I was desirous of having published in the **JOURNAL** if that were possible, and after reading your reply I decided that as I had not obtained a patent on same, to wait a while for further developments.

"I am enclosing a copy of patent and description which as yet remains uncom-

mercialized. Do you think this to be of interest to readers?"

"I have approached several manufacturers in the radio industry, but the unanimous reply was that the public wants low-priced receivers and that my device, while practical, would be too costly for them to include in their receivers.

"I have been of the opinion that this device, which I aptly call a 'coil switching system,' might be just the thing some other electrical industry outside of radio might have a good use for. Therefore this letter to you."

In Sweden

The Swedish proletariat, springing from a peasant population which has always exercised political rights, has not the character of an upstart class: hating adventures, it will not stoop to fraternize with adventurers even in order to fight the common adversary. The Socialists in this country have repulsed all electoral alliance with the Bolsheviks and disapproved the tactics of the single front extolled by their French colleagues; they have given their representatives on the executive committee of the Second Internationale instructions to oppose in the most categorical manner all the overtures of the Komintern. And in the official organs of their doctrine, the Social-Demokraten and the Ny Tid, they have explained their intransigent attitude by the impossibility of compounding with any dictatorship from wherever it may come—Berlin or Moscow, or whether it be colored brown or red. We shall be ready to negotiate, writes Ny Tid, on the day when the Democratic regime is introduced into Russia and when all sections of the Komintern are liquidated abroad. The Swedish Social Democrats exact thus a capitulation instead of a compromise. The Second Internationale will welcome in the third only as a penitent after it has kindled the candle of repentance and abjured all its sins.

Swedish Bolshevism, besides, like Nazism, has become seriously weakened by internal dissensions. More than one ancient thurifer of the Soviets has made the voyage of Canossa and begged his return into the bosom of orthodox Marxism. The Communist majority has even broken with Moscow in order to form a dissenting fraction, a Socialist party of the Left, and the minority in its sterile turbulence busies itself above all in justifying its subsidies from abroad. The first group disposes over a chair in the Senate and six seats in the Lower Chamber: the other, represented by two deputies, is entirely absent from the Senate. In the evaluation of the parliamentary forces, the extremist influences should be regarded as negligible quantities.

SERGE DE CHESNIN.

Talking King's English is a Devil of a Strain

By SHAPPIE

CASEY'S CHRONICLES OF THE WORK WORLD

"CEASE yer interruptin', Bill. Go ahead, Terry." "Where was I at?" "Oh, where 'Skin' an' Jean had been tellin' yuh about lickin' the bully at school an' they was like the rabbit that drunk the bottle o' hootch an' they dared yuh out to fight." "Oh, yes. Well, I had quite a time tryin' to make thim young divils lead a quiet life. After they had tried thimselves out an' found out they cud lick anny av the ither kids aroun' av their own size they was as bad as me an' Mickie, only in our case we had no choice. We had to lick all the kids aroun' afore they wud lave us alone, an' as fast as we wud lick wan bunch there wud be anither bunch waitin' their turn, an' if we hadda got licked anny time Dannie wudda been waitin' to give us anither wan whin we got home, so the only way we cud lead a quiet life was to get out an' fight fer it. Well, things wint along pretty quiet fer awhile an' thin anither eruption took place."

"I know'd it," said Slim. "I know'd it wouldn't be very long afore some one got yuh cornered up so yuh hadda fight."

"Well, whin ye hear how me next fight happened, I'll lave ye to judge whither I was to blame er not. It all happened through me 'scortin' Mary through the village wan day. Mary was a natural-born nurse. If annybody was sick er hurted, they allus sint fer Mary. That's how she got the name av 'Mrs. Fixit.' She allus spent two er three afternoons ivery week visitin' some av the village folk that needed help, an she allus carried a basket av delicacies wid her. Wan Saturday afternoon, whin John was away, Mary rung the triangle about three in the afternoon. I come in from the field where I was workin' in a hurry."

"There's nothin' wrong, Terry," says she. "I'm goin' to see old Mrs. Prudham. She's been ailin' fer some time an' is jus' beginnin' to get a little better, an' I want to move her into anither bedroom where she'll get more fresh air an' sunlight, an' I'll need yer assistance to help move her." So away we goes, wid me carryin' a basket filled wid fresh eggs, butter, cream an' ither things. On the way, Mary says, 'Mrs. Prudham is wan av thim precise, prim ould ladies that have outlived the Victorian age an' we'll have to be very careful in our language er she'll be shocked.' I chuckled to meself an' says, 'She's liable to be shocked, all right.'

"Now, Terry! Do be careful! She's very sensitive, an' if she sees the least symptom av a smile on our faces she's likely to order us out av the house. I often have a time meself in kapin' a straight face whin she tells me av the high social position she was accustomed to in the Ould Country, but she's a dear ould soul an' I wuddn't hurt her feelin' fer the world, so do be careful, Terry."

Terry pursues his Odyssey in search of a peaceful life.

"I'll do the best I can, Mary, but if she does get offended at me, why, jus' tell her I'm an ignorant Irish lad wid no good bringin' up to spake of."

"We reaches the little house where she lives an' are ushered into her bedroom be her younger sister. Mary was in the lead, an' she says, 'How are ye today, Mrs. Prudham?' 'I trust, Mrs. Langton, that I am enduring my constant suffering with that Christian fortitude and resignation of one who has been accustomed to move in the most refined society, and who has been brought down to my present lowly estate by misfortune.' Thin she caught sight av me. She clapped both hands over her heart an' screamed out: 'Mrs. Langton! Who is this man who has so rudely intruded in on the privacy of my sleeping apartment?' 'Oh,' says Mary, 'this is Mr. Casey, who is stayin' wid us this summer, an' I brought him along to help carry you into the ither room. I didn't think ye wud mind.' 'You should have prepared me, Mrs. Langton, for his coming, so as to have avoided this shock to my poor, weak heart; you will please see that I am not left alone in his presence while he is

here!' 'Now, Mrs. Prudham! You know I would not dream of bringin' anny one here who is not perfectly refined and I will be responsible for his good behavior. Now, Mrs. Prudham, if you are ready we'll jus' move you, an' I'm sure you will feel much better in the other room.'

"I'll carry ye, mam, if Mrs. Langton 'ull jus' take up the weight av yer legs.' 'Mr. Casey!' she screamed, 'how dare you use such vulgar language; you mean my lower limbs, of course.' 'Sure I did, mam, but I misspoke meself an' ye'll have to excuse me.'"

"Stop right here," said Slim. "Here's Ellen been tryin' to break yuh of the brogue an' yuh seem to do very well at times whin she is aroun' an' you have been imitatin' Mrs. Prudham's refined speech to a nicety, an' even at times lettin' yer friend Mary talk natural, an' then yuh drop back into the old brogue. How come?"

"Well, it's like this, Slim. Whin I'm talkin' the King's English I'm under a divil of a strain, so fer me health an' morals let me kape on in me native tongue, won't ye?"

"Sure, Terry. I was only joshin' yuh. If I had some one checkin' up on my grammar all the time I'd sure get peeved. Me an' Bill is anxious to hear all about the next eruption yuh had, but it is so late that we don't want to keep the rest of the family up beyond the bounds of propriety, so, if you will excuse us, Uncle William and I will retire, but we will be right up here after dinner to get a full report on the next interruption to your peaceful life."

"All right," said Terry. "A good night's slape niver hurted annybody an' I'll be waitin' fer ye."

As Bill and Slim walked down the street, Slim said.

"If Terry wasn't so good natured he would sure get sore at people tormenting him so much about the Irish twang to his tongue. The old dominie must have given him a good education, for he can put on the grand manner as well as anybody when he likes."

"Yes," said Bill. "I often noticed in the old days, whin we was floatin' around, whenever he had to talk to any of the officials, he cud match their speech, I never had much schoolin', so it was up to Terry to do all the talkin' when we was askin' fer a job."

TERRY MEETS A LOGGING CAMP BULLY

Right after dinner the next day Bill and Slim made their way up to Casey's and into a couple of easy chairs on the porch, where they stretched themselves out with an air of great relief.

"What's the matter wid ye two fellers?" said Terry. "Ye look as if ye

(Continued on page 163)



JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXVII Washington, D. C., March, 1938 No. 3

Momentous Debate Throughout the United States a great debate is in progress. In Pullman cars, in offices, in forums, in legislative halls, in newspapers and magazines the controversy goes forward. Without formally stating the proposition, the debaters are examining the question, namely, is democracy superior to the totalitarian state? To date democracy has won the contest—hands down. The spectacle of international gangsterism in action and the bloody purges in Russia outrage Americans and they register opposing votes against dictatorships.

Americans must not suppose, however, that the battle is won. In the last analysis the wreath of victory will be given to that economic system that can do most for its citizens. By most we do not mean merely the highest standard of living. We include intangible values such as general well-being, freedom, liberty, a sense of adventure and the opportunity for individual advancement.

Job To Do One of the things that is becoming increasingly clear is that the United States cannot use the economic systems of other nations as a pattern. Suggestions, to be sure, can be gained from the organization of every nation, but in the last analysis the United States must go it alone and solve its own problems. This is not unmitigated grief. Fortunately we are to be perched upon a rich and splendid continent. We don't need to waste our substance in armaments, nor do we need grub a meager life out of an infertile soil. We are really operating two economies: one agriculture and one industrial. We are a rich agricultural nation and we are the foremost industrial nation. The limits set upon our potential advance are, therefore, set only by our talents, energies, good sense, tolerance and power of co-operation. We have a job to do. We should not lose ourselves, as a nation, in petty bickerings, but get to work and do it.

The President of the United States has indicated quite clearly that job. We are now producing about \$70,000,000,000 a year of national income. We have the equipment at hand to increase that income to

\$90,000,000,000. That is indeed a task, inasmuch as the first \$50,000,000,000 is the easiest and every \$10,000,000,000 wrested from the earth thereafter comes harder. But we have the capability to do it if we have the will and the spirit to do it.

This objective is neither conservative nor radical. It is not bound up with politics. It is a definite task, and demands chiefly esprit d'corps. Though not political, the attainment of this aim would solve nearly all of our present day problems and raise the standard of life of every family in the United States, and we would absorb many of the unemployed.

What separates men is usually ideology. What unites them is usually programs. **Here** is a program upon which we all can agree: let us to work.

British Labor's Chance From the time that Ramsay MacDonald broke with the labor party and went over to a coalition government, British labor has been stalemated. Half-hearted co-operation in the coalition government has brought gains but no leadership. Labor's position has been complicated recently by the threat of war and by England's international policies. All England appeared to be in the grip of fear inspired by the realization that another world war would probably destroy civilization.

Now has come out of the international situation an opportunity for British labor. Anthony Eden's resignation as foreign minister on a clear-cut policy simply means that His Majesty's opposition has the chance of a decade to battle with the coalition. That the British people are solidly behind Eden is evidenced not only by the public demonstrations in London but by the Gallup poll which indicates that 73 per cent of the population approved of Eden's policy and opposed Chamberlain's. The fact is it is unthinkable that democratic England is willing to desert democratic France and her allies in order to enter into entangling alliances with Dictators Hitler and Mussolini.

Labor has its chance. Labor alone can give this new popular movement proper leadership. Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison no doubt will not fumble this opportunity. Without posing as a prophet, the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** predicts, barring the arrival of international war, that the Chamberlain government will be out within a year.

Italy's Two Years Swashbuckling Mussolini spent nearly a billion dollars and many human lives to take Ethiopia from the Coptic Christians. In addition he lost much in good will in the democratic countries of the world. Perhaps it would be sensible, therefore, to seek to examine just what the Italian people received for this enormous price.

Ernest Wiese, a war correspondent, who has been in Ethiopia recently, strikes the balance in *Harpers Magazine* for March. To date, Italy's return has been exactly nothing but additional outlay. Even

Mussolini himself recently told audiences in Italy that to develop Ethiopian resources "shall require an enormous organization which has not yet existed and does not exist." Mr. Wiese goes on to assert that the conquest of an empire is an expensive luxury for a state with an unbalanced budget. The day when the Ethiopian venture will begin to pay dividends is far, far away.

Mussolini has sent costly expeditions throughout his new colonies seeking for oil and other minerals and they have come back empty-handed. He has been unable to build railroads and he is now struggling to build one highway capable of carrying food from Europe to feed the soldier colonists in Africa.

Dictators do not make mistakes—that is, acknowledged mistakes—and it is to be supposed that Mussolini can go on beguiling the Italian people about his tragic blunder in Ethiopia. The world is well aware that the Fascist leader could have purchased valuable holdings in Ethiopia for less than war cost him, or better still, he could have built up friendly relations through ambassadors of good will, but the sawdust Caesar preferred to rattle his saber and beat his chest and cry, Mighty, Mighty! The Italian clocks still run backward toward barbarism, but inexorable time will finally catch up.

Who Is Company Union One of the vicious slanders that has been the stock in trade of dual unionists against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is contained in the phrase "company union." This has been unscrupulously repeated and repeated by those who wish to get a hold in the industry either to satisfy their own personal ambitions or to further party line objectives.

Now comes the announcement that the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, has signed an agreement with the General Electric Company. This agreement, according to reports, has the following provisions: prohibition of strikes and fixation of wages on cost of living basis.

Take the last provision. This method of establishing wage rates has been rejected by A. F. of L. unions for 10 years. It is entirely unfair to the workers, inasmuch as it fixes upon them a static wage system. If wages are to be adjusted with the rise and fall of living costs alone, there is no chance for advancement to a higher standard of living.

The strike is labor's tool of adjustment, legally recognized. It should be used wisely and sparingly, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has never given up its strike privilege except voluntarily in the case of public utilities where the effect of strikes upon the community is so damaging. Why any group of workers should give up the strike privilege in the electrical manufacturing field is not clear, except as the arrangement impinges upon company union methodology.

In 1933 Mr. Gerard Swope, of the General Electric, came to Washington for a conference with the A. F. of L. leaders. At that conference he proposed that his company union be taken over intact by the A. F. of L. and incorporated in the A. F. of L. group. His proposal was turned down, inasmuch as it was in conflict with principles of industrial democracy.

It now appears that James B. Carey, the head of the N. E. R. M. W., has swallowed the Swope hook in its entirety. What the transaction really represents in the chaotic life of the dual union is desperation. Mr. Carey has not advanced as rapidly along the road of unionization as he had hoped or as his pretensions indicated. He is now following the old motto of any port in a storm.

Spirited Progress We are aware of the re-awakening of the union spirit in our organization. This is evidenced by the fine spirit of voluntary service on the part of hundreds of union officials and union members, in organization work. This is evidenced further by the steadily growing grist of local correspondence from our local unions with its profound and intelligent grasp on economic principles and its full understanding of union progress. It is evidenced still further by the abundance of good verse with a strong social note being sent to these columns each month. The principle of co-operation is the theme.

We have no fears for an organization that rests upon a membership such as this. Men who think through problems and members who occasionally lift their voices in song cannot be defeated by any enemy now on the horizon.

To a Communist From the drama "Wine of Choice" by the sophisticated playwright, S. N. Behrman, Brooks Atkinson, New York Times critic, culls two paragraphs. The speaker is a liberal and he is addressing a young Communist.

"You are locked deep in the cold fastnesses of theory; on that surface nothing can take hold, nothing can take root, nothing can flower—neither love nor friendship nor affection. I see how people like you can condemn to death their best friends, because equally well you can condemn yourselves to lovelessness, to abnegation, to death. * * *

"It is you who are sentimental. Your sentimentality is the most perverted of all because it ignores the most powerful impulse in all people—to be free, to choose. It ignores their imaginations, their best instincts. * * * We affirm their capacity to comprehend and their right to their errors. On that affirmation I shall fight you. I shall devote my life to fighting you. * * * Against you I shall struggle to keep alive a world in which choice will still be possible—without dictation."

Young Communists are strange creatures. They appear to think you can reduce life to a distillate of cold materialism. It cannot be done. Men do not live by bread alone.



WOMAN'S WORK



HOUSECLEANING WITHOUT TEARS

By A WORKER'S WIFE

FELIX FLINTHAMMER sat astraddle the limb of a large oak tree, gazing gloomily into the distance. "Wazza matter, old boy?" came the voice from below of his pal, Charlie Musseldigger.

"The spring weather's got into the old gal. She's sweeping all the leaves out of the cave. There were some good old bones in those leaves I prob'ly could have used. I'll never get 'em now."

"Whatcha gonna do about it?"

"Stay right here in this tree and keep out of her way," said Felix, for even prehistoric man learned respect for woman in the house cleaning mood.

I'll bet there are millions of women in the United States getting into that mood right now. The first warm spring days bring an irresistible impulse to take down curtains, wash windows, sweep, polish, wipe and brush. If you can catch the mood in its first fine, careless rapture, the job is a joy, but like a general you must be all ready to attack when that day comes, unscheduled on the calendar, when the sun shines and the birdies twitter, and the gentle south wind blows.

Before that bright day dawns, when you go into action, you should be getting ready. Check over your cleaning supplies and tools—if you can, it's handy to have a special closet or cupboard for them—and map out your program. Send things to the cleaners and sort out clothing that needs to be mended, and other articles you intend to dispose of. If you can get these things out of your way it will save you the trouble of moving them around when you are cleaning. If you do not know anyone who can use them, and have no further use for them, there is some organization in your city that will be glad to take them and you will create employment and help others by having their truck call.

Before starting your cleaning, consider, too, whether dirt or dust is being brought in from outside the house, and prepare to keep it out if you can. If dust blows in through the windows, tack cheese-cloth or muslin over the screens, which will let the air in but strain the dust out. If the children come in with muddy shoes, install a footscraper beside the mat. It's old-fashioned, but it takes off the mud.

Instead of buying expensive trade-marked cleaning supplies, you can make many of them yourself at much lower cost, using materials that you have right at home or can buy cheaply at the drug or grocery store under their common names. Then you will also know what they are made of and—which isn't always the case with the trade-marked articles—which ones are inflammable, or contain

poison, or are hard on the skin. Label the jars as you fill them and keep them out of reach of children. You may gasp at the thought of using poisons in your cleaning, but there are probably preparations on your shelf right now that you use regularly which contain dangerous poisons without any indication of that fact on their labels. If you know what you are using, you can avoid accidents.

I am going to list a few household cleaning materials, compounds and their uses, as recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, any of which can be bought or prepared for a few cents.

Soap—Scraps of soap saved and made into a solution by simmering till dissolved in the proportion of one pound of soap to three quarts of water. Store in glass jars. Dissolves easily in hot water and makes good suds.

Ammonia, Borax and Washing Soda—Alkalies, used to soften hard water and loosen dirt. Buy concentrated ammonia at the drug store and make your own household ammonia by diluting with seven parts of water. Borax is least likely to injure delicate fabrics, but most expensive of these alkalis. Washing soda should be thoroughly dissolved in water before using. Make liquid soda by boiling one pound of soda in one quart of water. Use double the quantity of this solution as you would of dry soda.

Lye, Caustic Potash, Caustic Soda—Correctly speaking, lye is caustic potash, but the material sold as lye is generally caustic soda. Both used to dissolve grease, but to clear drain pipes caustic potash is recommended, as caustic soda is apt to form a ball with grease in the drain and be very difficult to remove. Both are poisonous, very injurious to the skin and to most finishes, and must be handled with great care.

Oxalic Acid—Used to bleach stains on wood and to clean copper and brass. Put one ounce of crystals in a half pint bottle of water for a strong solution. May then be diluted with water to desired strength. Poisonous, but very useful.

Gasoline and Benzine—Used to dissolve grease and sometimes to control insects, but so dangerously inflammable that a large quantity should not be kept in the house. Should be used sparingly and with extreme caution. Never open the bottle in a room where there is a fire or flame, or in bright sunshine. It is better not to use these at all, but substitute other preparations, such as carbon tetrachloride, for cleaning clothing, and kerosene for other uses.

Kerosene—Used to cut grease and loosen dirt, sometimes to repel insects. Make a dustless duster by applying a few

drops of kerosene on one corner of a soft silk or other lintless cloth, rolling the cloth and letting it stand over night. This cloth may be washed when soiled and re-oiled. Kerosene poured onto rust spots on iron or steel and allowed to stand a few minutes will assist in removing them. For cleaning porcelain and enameled plumbing fixtures, mix kerosene and fine whiting powder to a paste.

Turpentine—Used especially for cleaning waxed floors and waxed furniture. Inflammable—should not be used near a flame.

Abrasives—Whiting, rouge (peroxide of iron), rotten-stone, bath-brick and pumice. Used for scouring tarnish and stains and for polishing. Most commercial scouring powders are mixtures containing some of these, combined with water, oil, soap, acid or alkali. Whiting and rouge are the least likely to scratch surfaces. For cleaning windows and other glass surfaces, make a paste of whiting with water or alcohol, apply thinly to glass, and when dry rub off with a soft cloth or paper. The same paste may be used for polishing silver.

Steel Wool—Used in scouring hard metals, and in removing varnish, shellac or paint. Protect the hands with old gloves or mittens when using.

Furniture Polish—The U. S. Bureau of Standards recommends this simple mixture: One part raw linseed oil, two parts turpentine, add a little melted beeswax if desired. Varnished or shellacked furniture that is badly scratched will be improved with a thin coating of floor wax, well polished with a cloth.

Floor Wax—Two recipes for making your own wax are suggested:

(1) Mix one pint turpentine and four ounces of beeswax and heat in a vessel set over hot water until the wax is melted. Remove from heat and stir in three ounces aqua ammonia (10 per cent strength) and about one pint of water. Stir till of a creamy consistency.

(2) In a vessel set in hot water melt one-fourth pound beeswax and one pound paraffine. Add one-fourth pint raw linseed oil and one and one-fourth pints turpentine and stir the mixture vigorously.

As some of these materials, especially turpentine, are inflammable, they should not be heated over a flame, or even with a flame in the room, but only over hot water.

When using paste wax, put a lump of it inside a small cotton sugar bag, an old stocking or other bag made from firm but porous material. As you rub the bag over the floor or furniture the wax will come through in a small but even quantity.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

The month of February has certainly been an active one for the ladies branch of the Electrical Workers' Civic Association.

The four branches, namely: North Side, Downtown, East Liberty and Wilksburg, held card parties.

The central council, at their monthly meeting Thursday evening, February 24, 1938, had a speaker who discussed social as well as economic problems of the day.

On February 26, 1938, the Central Council held a dance and card party with Mrs. Peterson in charge. The following committees very kindly assisted in helping to make same a success:

The reception committee for the dance was: Mrs. John F. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. Rothrum, Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. George Christy, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Dietrich, Mr. and Mrs. Rosso.

Card committee: Ernest Schindehetti, Harry Schindehetti, Mr. Walters, Mr. Peterson.

Committee in charge of wraps: Mrs. Reinert, Mrs. Cupps.

Refreshment committee: Mrs. E. Barthel, Mrs. George Kiedash, Mrs. H. Tempert, Mrs. H. Paxton, Mrs. F. Kopta.

Ticket committee: Mr. and Mrs. J. Steiner.

It is interesting to note how the members co-operate when their help is needed. This fact shows that jealousy and greed are not present among our members. May this feeling of good fellowship continue and in that manner promote the growth of our organization.

Jealousy and greed cause real harm. Those two serpents have a tendency to destroy all who hesitate to fight against them. They must not be permitted to get a foothold in an organization, for sooner or later jealousy and greed will lead same to disaster. No undertaking, large or small, can continue to exist when these serpents are present.

It is vitally important that the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of electrical workers, who are members of auxiliaries in their respective cities, endeavor to create a feeling of friendship and co-operation and in that way destroy our two enemies, jealousy and greed.

With that thought in mind, half the battle is won.

We, the members of the ladies' branch of the Electrical Workers' Civic Association wish to convey to our sister members, whose names are listed below, our best wishes for a speedy recovery: Mrs. Reising, Mrs. Monty Getz, Miss Marie Slomer, Mrs. M. Strutzel, Mrs. N. Grady.

We also wish to ask the members who have been a little lax in their attendance to endeavor to correct this particular failure on their part by attending the meetings and helping to make our organization a larger and better one.

MRS. MORRIS JACOBS,
Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Another year is underway and it looks like a busy one. I have neglected my duties as press secretary and will continue where I left off in the December issue. I'll admit I'm a bit late to go into details about our Christmas party but I do want to mention it was the biggest and finest party we have

ever had. We had a home talent program and all L. U. members and their families were invited. Gifts, candy and pop corn were served to all the children by the auxiliary, also coffee and lovely home-made cakes to all the grown-ups.

We had election of officers at our December meeting and installation January 19. Mrs. M. Rice acted as installing officer. Our new officers for the year are as follows: President, Mrs. George Nelson, re-elected; vice president, Mrs. Robert Nelson; treasurer, Mrs. John Davies; secretary, Mrs. Paul Bartholoma; press secretary, Mrs. George Nelson; conductress and warden, Mrs. L. Brown; trustees, Mrs. H. Taylor, Mrs. J. Heinz, Mrs. Thue; sick committee, Mrs. G. Nelson and Mrs. J. Davies; social committee, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Gilbertson and Mrs. Swanson; ways and means committee, Mrs. Robert Nelson, Mrs. Paul Bartholoma, Mrs. M. Rice and Mrs. H. Taylor.

February 5 our L. U. gave their annual dance, which broke all records. The attendance was estimated at approximately 1,200. Two halls were rented for the occasion and two big orchestras were hired to keep the immense crowd in constant entertainment. The halls were decorated beautifully and over 60 lovely prizes were given away. Hats off to the dance committee who worked so hard to put this gala affair on so successfully!

Seven years ago this month our auxiliary was organized and we celebrated the affair with an annual birthday banquet. The ways and means committee gave this banquet and

it was a pretty sight to see the hall full of tables all decorated so effectively in red and white. Favors, napkins, nut cups, place cards, were all carried out in the colors. A lovely supper was served with individual home-made birthday cakes for every one. The candles were lighted and with this red and white background it certainly made an inviting sight.

Brothers A. H. Urtabes, Carl Velin and Bill Nesler gave short talks on the welfare of the auxiliary. The remainder of the evening was spent in playing cards. Thanks to our ways and means committee, who certainly know how to put on social entertainment and get the crowds. Our sister members were right behind them with their cordial and confident co-operation. It definitely proves that we can succeed in our undertakings if we are determined enough and have the social harmony of our sister members.

The I. B. E. W. auxiliaries are entirely voluntary. They have, therefore, the advantage of being independent except for the approval of their local union, but they don't have the help of some one to come around and get them started. There is no international auxiliary organization, nor paid organizer to give them a helping hand. On the other hand, they have the liberty to organize just as they wish, make their own by-laws and set their own dues. They can engage in any activities the members want, though, of course, they must keep in harmony with the local. Too many men have wives

(Continued on page 161)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Glamorous Spring Salads

By SALLY LUNN

Lettuce cups attractively filled with radishes, tomato slices, cottage cheese, celery and whatever else you like for salad. Each person takes his own selection and over his salad goes a gorgeous, piquant Russian dressing. You can make it at home, and I know you'll like it.

RUSSIAN DRESSING

- 1 cup mayonnaise
 - ½ cup chili sauce
 - 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
 - 1 tsp. prepared mustard
 - ½ tsp. salt
 - 2 tbsp. minced pimiento
 - 1 tbsp. minced green pepper
 - 1 tbsp. chopped pickle
- Mix ingredients well, in order given.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Well, here we are in the latter part of February, and work in this locality has held up exceedingly well, with excellent prospects for the entire year. A year ago we were digging ourselves out of the flood, but the Ohio has been good to us so far this winter and I hope he stays in his place.

Brother Jay Turner has prepared a worthwhile letter which I hope the Editor will also publish as it touches a very vital subject, especially to the wiremen.

In the February 12 issue of "Electrical World" is a full-page editorial that all of our members should read. It relates to the new code now in the making. This editorial is a direct slam at the members of this organization. Who should have a part in the writing of this code? We do the work and should have a say in the rules governing the materials and the manner of installation. As the code committee is now composed it is dominated by the utilities and the E. M. A. The foreman cares nothing about upholding the standards. All they want is the load on the line, and the manufacturers will make anything that will sell.

This local had a round just lately with an outfit from New York City, the Art Kraft Sign Co., which had the contract for a new marquee for Loew's Theatre here. They sent a man here to install it with a tinner's card and he proceeded to hire a bunch of tinner's to install the job. We protested and gave them to understand that unless our men installed the new sign it would not be hooked up. Well, as a dark neon sign is not very much good and unattractive as well, our men did all the installation; of course such tin work as the flashings, etc., was handled by the tinner. This is just a reminder to other locals that we do not hang or install signs unless they bear an I. B. E. W. label on both the sign and the glass, and we do not hook them up unless we hang them. So that's that. I can't imagine No. 3 letting a tinner hang an electric sign. When you electrify, in any manner at all, a sign, it then becomes an electric fixture. According to the contention of the tinner, we could not even hang the electric fixtures in homes or any kind of buildings, and I know we won't give that up.

For several months I have written of old times I remembered in cities where I had worked, and this month we'll visit old Crawfish Town, New Orleans. How many of the boys can remember Mike Hoy, Tommy Lloyd, Paddy Ryan, Dean Byrnes, Dick Wagner, Twede Hansen, Charley Rielly, Henry Mueller, the Spies boys, Adam and Frank, Jake Siebert, Jim Craven, Ed Taylor, Jim Carver and many others? Boy! what a town that is and the good times we used to have down there!

E. E. HOSKINSON.

Editor:

We of Local Union No. 16 feel that there are many battles ahead for the industry and, therefore, feel that the radio and manufacturing divisions should be organized so that we may have all the strength possible. Therefore, we have the neon sign shops in our jurisdiction under almost perfect control and our business manager, Brother W. E.

Lycan, is working very diligently on the radio and refrigeration workers at present. We need this strength for there is a very definitely organized movement on foot by the utility corporations to develop sufficient opposition to our present national code, so that the bars will be let down in order to permit an inferior grade of wiring. This will be detrimental to our craft in many ways.

Let's sum up the situation at the beginning—suppose this industrial BX and the residential CNX were adopted, what then—it would practically eliminate conduit fittings, etc., which would cause a layoff of many in those plants and reduce those manufacturers' earnings—the adoption of CNX will eliminate BX and a high percentage of steel tube and will result in additional unemployment at the manufacturers' plants.

Now for the journeymen electricians on installation—the adoption of this new system of wiring would reduce the labor hours quite a lot which would eliminate about three men out of every 10 if the country were 100 per cent union, which unfortunately is not the case, as we all know. When the bars are let down on wiring standards you are playing directly into the hands of the nonunion shop—their men are more capable of a sloppy, slipshod installation than the union men, because that is all they know.

This breakdown in standards would mean a loss of business to our contractors also, as it affects them in several directions—first—the home owner, with only a fair knowledge of the principles of electricity, could very easily buy as much CNX cable as he desires at the local "5-and-10" for about two feet for a nickel, and wire his own garage, basement, or even run additional outlets around the base in every room—instead of calling his contractor, giving him a profit and his workmen employment. This, Brother members, is our greatest future market—modernization of the wiring in 22,000,000 American homes which are inadequately wired.

Second—this let-down in standards will not help the contractor because he does not get a set price per outlet regardless of the material used. Oh, no; I should say not. His price per outlet is the cost of material per outlet plus the cost of labor per outlet, plus electrical permit, plus overhead; to the sum of these items is added 10 or 15 per cent, or whatever profit the contractor desires—therefore, if the cost of the material is reduced and the cost of the labor is reduced (as this system takes less labor) then his percentage of profit may remain 10 per cent or whatever it may be at present but the volume has been reduced, therefore, a resultant reduction of the net profit.

So, now sum it up—this will not benefit the manufacturer of electrical materials or his employees—no benefits are derived by the electrical contractor or his employee—so who derives the benefits from this system? The ones who are fighting for it? Yes, that's what the utility corporations think, but will they?

The argument for this new system sounds logical—very much so. The case is presented thus: If the cost of wiring could be cut, say one-half of the present price, then home owners would have twice as much wiring done—they would purchase more stoves—which

would increase the load for the utilities. But would this be the case? Even if home owners did double the number of outlets the contractor could only get as much for the increase in business as he does at present and the journeyman would be wiring the doubled number of outlets for the same money. But the reduced cost of installation will not increase the number of outlets. Did the reduced cost of Romex increase the number of outlets? No, it certainly did not. The only noticeable result is the reduced number of working hours for journeymen and reduced profits for contractors. Would the reduction sell more stoves? No, it certainly will not and if big business wants to know what will sell more stoves, I can give them first hand information as I talk to the housewife every day, therefore, I know what prevents the increase in the number of electrical stoves and that is *electric rates*. One electrical wiring job lasts a stove for years and in proportion to the service it renders the cost is negligible, but the cost of electric rates have ruined many sales.

So now let's all get together, boys, cut this out and show it to the boss so that he may realize this plan holds no advantage for anyone and, therefore, he will join us in the battle for higher standards in electrical wiring rather than lower standards.

JAY TURNER.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

My February JOURNAL just arrived. Have not had time to go into it for details yet, knowing full well that when I do they will hold me down for quite some time. When I say they, I am speaking of all those good editorials and those good articles and last but not least the letters from all parts of the country sent in by all those press secretaries. They make very interesting reading and they are likewise very educational. (Most all of them tell you where to stay away from.) We know just how it is when we do too much advertising when there are any large construction jobs contemplated, and most of us dislike to see an army of the unemployed in our jurisdiction, as it has a tendency to make the employer just a little more obstinate. We like to see the big jobs going on, and above all, we like to have our own members working on them.

Local Union No. B-18 continues to add new members to its rolls. During the past month we have taken in 30 operators. This is the one classification that is not so very well organized as yet in our jurisdiction, but give us time and I am quite sure that we will get them lined up 100 per cent.

The Brothers who are out on the desert building the Southern California Edison transmission line to Boulder Dam, continue to be well pleased with the conditions out there. They all maintain that the desert is in reality just a large health resort. And if you could see them you would readily agree that their looks prove their contention. Most of them are as fat as pigs. They have a sun tan that shows the sun does shine out there, even though it is in the winter.

I have just finished reading the article from L. U. No. 595, of Oakland, Calif. Those worthy Brothers pull this big party an-

nually, so it seems to me. I certainly wish that I could slip in on them at their next one. Have been up that way on several occasions but have always been pressed for time. I have promised myself that the very next time that I am up there that I will surely look up some of that old gang and see how they are.

Our hopes that the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. would get together have failed, and it now looks as though it will be a long time before the two groups will even make an attempt at a settlement. We also have another big fight on our hands out this way, the Chamber of Commerce, and the M. and M. aided by a group known as the Southern Californians, Inc.; and also another bunch dubbing themselves the neutral thousands, all of these people have decided to keep this part of the country in the open shop class, and of course, organized labor couldn't see it that way. We had to raise a large fund to buy time on the radio so as to offset the propaganda that they were spreading against us. We now have speakers on the radio each Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights at 8 p. m., on station KFVB, Warner Bros. Motion Picture Studio station. All you Brothers within a radius of 1,000 miles take note and listen to these very interesting facts.

We have only been on the air about three weeks now, and the results are more than gratifying. If we can stay on the air a while we will have that bunch taking to the cover. When union money is not spent in a store the management soon wants to know the reason; when informed that his dues in these different organizations are being used to fight organized labor that makes him sit up and take notice.

We note quite a few absent scribes in this last issue of the JOURNAL, and we also see that L. U. No. 303, of St. Catharines, Ont., has again come back. More power to you, Brother Dealy, we like to see you every month.

Well, Brothers, news is rather scarce with us this month, due to the fact that I have been working nights the past few weeks and haven't been able to get to a meeting. If you will be tolerant with me I will surely do better next time.

Again thanking the Editor for the space allowed me for these few remarks.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The little business men sort of raised hell at their conference; but all the hell on earth—laws made in Congress, or all the investigations under the principles of our democratic government—will never force peace in the trouble zone.

As you no doubt know, small business is very much controlled by and at the mercy of big business. Big business has the upper hand, so to speak; in other words, monopoly.

One of the disadvantages of monopoly is that small business must promise under contract, in the form of a franchise, to purchase a definite amount of a particular commodity, usually in excess of a reasonable sales expectation, and in most cases cash on the line is required regardless of whether the small business man can dispose of the commodity, or the right of franchise is terminated.

As I understand it, the above is legal on its face, because it is a right of contract; but it is against public opinion to permit the capital of small business to be frozen with the undisposed commodity. Until the frozen assets are liquidated, business would stand still, which probably would have very little effect on the monopolist and deter him not at all in

READ

Importance of high material standards, by L. U. No. 159.

Cheap labor and cheap contractors, by L. U. No. 665.

Humans all too human, by L. U. No. 409.

Amateur radio finds plan, by L. U. No. 649.

Great ball becomes electrical display, by L. U. No. B-292.

Progress at Chickamauga Dam, by L. U. No. 450.

About new building, by L. U. No. 716.

From a new local, by L. U. No. B-983.

What is seniority in utilities, by L. U. No. B-702.

Radio campaign in Los Angeles, by L. U. No. B-18.

Necessity of maintaining high material standards, by L. U. No. 16.

New local makes progress, by L. U. No. 505.

Baltimore reacts, by L. U. No. B-28.

Another State Electrical Association, by L. U. No. 494.

A boost for the woman's page, by L. U. No. 96.

The Journal as an educational force, by L. U. No. 396.

When better and more intelligent union letters are written, electrical workers will write them.

taking away the franchise from the unfortunate little business man, and immediately spreading his net for other victims who have money to invest. After the monopolist has made a good job of those who were eager to go places in a legitimate business, he straightens his tie, takes his hat, locks the door and leaves his office for an unnamed destination.

At this point we have the small business man, with no money and an establishment overstocked with an unmovable commodity. This in most cases forces bankruptcy, with resultant suffering on the part of labor and society as a whole.

Again when men get control of great industries, these men have a monopoly and can, therefore, demand their own price. This high price must come out of the pockets of the consumers, or else deprive themselves of the commodity, with the result that the small business man suffers from a loss of customers.

I believe in capital because it is a right to own property, but I do not believe in abused monopoly, and the less it is exercised the farther away an iron handed dictator may be. As you know public opinion has great force and power. It is often said that high taxes would discourage the monopolists, but up to date this seems to have been of no avail. In the event the abuse of monopoly does not end, the great moral laws which govern the world will check or kill monopolies, and in doing so may cause a change in government, which may not meet with the approval of the majority of our people.

So, in order to enjoy our democratic principles and have less depressions, the big business men must end the practice of abused monopoly.

VICTOR A. GERARDI, SR.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

We've noticed that the last few issues of the JOURNAL have arrived in new dress. The one for this month is, in addition, much "newsier" and really fascinating in its assortment of articles and editorials, and its collection of old time pictures is especially pleasing. One doesn't know what he's missing if he passes over the opportunity of going through the pages of a periodical that is timely in its up-to-the-minute comment and news in the labor field.

One suspicion that has strongly been forming in our mind all these years, that the electrical committee administering the National Code has been catering to certain selfish interests, is at last actually borne out by the article in the February issue. The latest and most vicious move is on to cheapen wiring greatly by introducing inferior methods and materials into general use. The ulterior motive, of course, is to cut labor costs, which automatically cuts our livelihood. A further proof that the public is not being considered is the fact that the I. B. E. W. has never been given opportunity of representation on any of the committee's activities. Again a glaring neglect of the public welfare that behooves us to be ever on the alert.

We learn that due to favorable court decisions 61 municipalities are getting power projects under way. That is the only real and true method of holding down those grasping utilities. Their methods of exploiting the public for all the traffic will bear, have long since been exposed by the government, in building its own dams, lines, and power plants, and furnishing the resulting power at extremely low rates that still netted a profit. Again the expression, "give him enough rope and he will hang himself" is proven. The people were forced to act and the results are now apparent.

We've come to the conclusion that the electrician is about the most versatile fellow of all artisans. In L. U. No. B-28 we've had 'em versed in the art or study of the heavens, planets and stars, and one of the boys even owned a large telescope, from which he derived somewhat of a small income on the side.

Now we've had word one of the boys in a far off place in Honolulu taught the people of Pearl City, a nearby town, the proper way of indulging in the art of eating crabs. After he finally persuaded them crabs were good to eat they proceeded to set the table with the usual knives, forks and spoons. Well, Bill Selway showed them the good old Baltimore way, and now the natives know how to really eat.

Bill Selway is, or was, doing his little bit for Uncle Sam in the island. He now knows that when oil is poured overboard and finds its way to the white sides of the boat a horrible picture results.

At the great indoor show picturing outdoor wild life, flowers, gardens, etc., we found another one of the boys, Brother J. H. Coles, at one of the booths featuring model boats. We learned that Brother Coles goes in for the art of model boat building in a big way. Now if that isn't versatile we would like to know what is. We haven't, of course, exhausted our list, but that will suffice to show what the boys can do in their spare time.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Just a few words from the gang in San Antonio telling the rest of the gang hello.

Work is just so-so, in other words, we are just holding our own. It would be unadvisable for any of the boys to come down

here looking for work at this time, but if they want to come down for a visit, come on down and we will show you the town.

The situation looks good for the coming spring, and there should be plenty of work then, we hope.

This last meeting we had a tamale and beer social after business was over, and talk about beer guzzlers, um-um! One of the unmarried boys got a bit of ribbing about a girl he met on a job out of town. It seems as if there will be wedding bells for Brother Cotter. All in all, a good time was had by all.

Well, I guess this is enough for the present. We hope that in the future we can supply the Brothers with additional information on working conditions and facts, etc., here in San Antonio.

BILL HODGES.

L. U. NO. B-66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, here it is again—another month gone and no radical changes whatever. I have been reminded that this is now Local No. B-66. Guess "B" must mean big. Yours truly is only 57 next Tuesday a week. So, there is plenty of time already to figure out technicalities. Brother Tracy paid us a call and stayed a few days, and met with the executive board.

Lawson Wimberly is now a representative in this district under Louie Ingram.

Dad Hickman is still with us.

Well, so long! See you next month.

C. R. POPE.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

A section of our article in last month's JOURNAL which referred to the Joslyn Plan of Profit-Sharing appeared rather muddled. In justice to this co-operative policy of great merit, we wish, briefly to clarify the situation.

The Joslyn Manufacturing and Supply Company, with headquarters in Chicago, and factories located at various vantage points to facilitate distribution of their products (electric and pole line equipment), initiated a profit-sharing system 20 years ago, the result of Mr. Joslyn's vision, that has attracted nation-wide interest amongst industrialists; so manifest are the benefits in

general to employer and employee alike, with attractive "late-life security" for employees that numerous establishments in the Chicago area have adopted a like system of co-operative working relations.

Curiously enough co-ops reduced the army of unemployed in Scandinavian countries to nil, nor has it been necessary to increase standing armies or navy flotilla.

Business men can better find solutions to our economic ills, if they care to, than legislation will produce, at least circumstances would suggest such condition.

One hears upon all sides regret at the passing of O. O. McIntyre, and the fact his news column will appear no more; his digest of big city events that were in a sense of common place, to folks in most all walks of life found interest with practically everyone.

A contributor to our JOURNAL for years; "The Columnist,"* writes with a descriptive twang at times, not unlike the late New York columnist's style and possessing likewise, great interest.

JACK HUNTER.

* Editor's Note: "The Copyist"?

L. U. NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Editor:

Yes, Spokane Local No. 73 is growing and we have the natural resources—minerals, agriculture and natural power sites—the only great undeveloped frontier in this U. S. A.

Five years ago our jurisdiction covered a radius of 25 miles; now, through the untiring efforts of Brother Roy H. Johnson, business agent, that radius has increased to 100 miles, with two unit locals doing nicely, thank you, and a third in the making, which takes in the great Coeur d'Alene mining region—silver, lead and zinc—where a number of the boys in the know are investing their hard-earned money to grow with the development of this great inland empire of ours.

Your writer has just finished construction of a 4,500-h.p. hydro-electric plant at Metalfalls Falls, Wash., for the Pend Oreille Mine and Metals Company. This is the second power project of its kind in the U. S. Head is developed by a tunnel 12 by 24 by 700 feet, driven from above the falls to a point below the falls (no dam). The head varies with the rise and fall of the river, with about 13 feet at high water and about 22 feet at low water. This power is quite necessary to de-

velop the greatest high-grade zinc and lead district in the U. S. A., enabling the Pend Oreille Mines Company to increase their zinc and lead flotation mill to 1,000 tons per day—which was also done by yours truly.

The American Zinc Company is contemplating a 1,000-ton mill in the near future; also the erection of a 1,000-ton mill near the Canadian line as soon as zinc prices warrant.

Yes, we are progressing in the development of our last great frontier. Old friends and Brothers in Nos. 418 and 83, please note: I'm stealing some of southern California's thunder.

Local No. 73 has only about 50 per cent employment now, but we expect to place our members as the summer progresses.

J. E. MORSE.

Pullman, Wash., and Moscow, Idaho, Branch

Editor:

I don't know of very much to write as there isn't any news to speak of. Work is still slack at this writing, but I expect it will pick up soon.

Montgomery Ward & Co. have started to remodel the old Emerson Mercantile Store. The work at the new women's gym is being rushed to completion so as to be ready for occupation by March 15 (from the way I understand it). These are about the only jobs going on here now.

At our last meeting, held on February 17, we had visitors, the executive board and some of the boys from L. U. No. 157, at Lewiston, Idaho. These boys have just formed their organization and from the reports that they gave us, they are doing a swell job. We wish these boys all the luck in the world.

VERLE BARNES.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

"On every job there's a laugh or two." There were several on the General Motors job, now nearing completion. Whereas the names may not mean much to someone out in Iowa or down in Florida, at least you boys will get the general idea.

It seems that the boys were "football minded," so the G. M. job became "The College." Dean, Ed. Vanderlinde (contractor); athletic director, Fred Yaeckel; head coach, Art Kurtz; assistant coach and quarter back, "Curly" Haberbush; line coach, Bob Dixon; referee and business manager, Art Brucicki; publicity manager, Charles ("Gabby") Rawlinson; cheer leader, Walter ("Gravel-voice") Dyver; tackling dummy, "Bugs" Kelly; water boy, Oliver Tilly; roving tackle, "Gene" McCabe; center, Gordon Bowles; fullback, "Speed" Eschenberg; end, "Gene" Rossi.

Regular team: Eschenberg, Bowles, Haberbush, Rossi, Shad, Yanick, Ashbrook, McCabe, Chamberg, Bunce, Andrews.

Substitutes: Drake, Gorman, Davis, Shay, Drews, Lang, Cunningham.

Released for breaking training rules: Godette, Berger (from Auburn), Shay.

Game starts every morning at eight o'clock; half ends at 12 noon; team reports at clubhouse between halves and not to leave clubhouse for playing field before 12:30.

Game stopped in first quarter by referee to acquaint head coach and assistant coach of the penalties for infractions of rules.

Fumble—Losing cage in pipe while pulling in 500,000.

Penalty—Take down 40 feet of 3-inch pipe. Pep talk by dean after players pulled in too much wire.

Penalty—Lost eight points for "Alma Mater" (one point being one hour's time per man).

BE A KIBITZER, BROTHER. IT'S EASIER

1. Don't come to meeting, but if you do, come late.
2. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of coming.
3. When asked to help, pass the buck to the officers.
4. If you don't attend meetings, find fault with the work of the members and officers who do attend.
5. Never accept an office. It is easier to criticize than do things.
6. Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee, but if you are do not attend the meetings or do anything.
7. If asked by chairman to give your opinion on some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everybody how things should be run.
8. Do nothing more than absolutely necessary but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly and unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the organization is run by a clique.
9. Don't bother about getting new members. "Let George do it."
10. Never pay any dues. You always get something for nothing.

—Sent in by GEORGE SESSINGER, L. U. No. 210, Atlantic City.



GENERAL MOTORS PLANT, ROCHESTER

Sent to showers for above faux pas—"Curly" Haberbusch.

Time out—When mason blows whistle.

Refreshment concession—The Greek candy man.

Broadcasting rights leased to "Manny" Price and "Sammy" Rubenstein.

Casualties: Dixon, Eschenberg, Shad, McCabe, Tilly.

Last game of the season to be played sometime in March.

In the accompanying picture of the college, in the left background, parked on the campus, is the dean's new car.

Maybe there is a laugh in the above for you Brothers outside of Rochester, at least we always get a kick out of reading of the doings of the Brothers in other locals, for after all, if a group of us were gathered from widely separated locals and we were put on one job in a day's time a stranger would think we had been working together for years. The W. E. job at Point Breeze, Md., in 1929 and 1930 was a good example.

We noticed on a recent job an inscription on the inside of an incinerator switchboard "Made by Union Labor, Local No. 37." If anybody concerned in New Britain, Conn., reads this, let him know that underneath that inscription is this: "Installed by Union Labor, Local No. 86." Also on this same job there was a switchboard made by the Chicago Pump Co., with a union label stamp on the inside cover of one of the switches. The only writing on the label was: "W. M. Hogue, 9/21/37." It looks good to see these things and to know that the I. B. E. W. is making great strides in the organizing of electrical material manufacturers.

We are not napping in Rochester, either. At the present moment our organizing committee, headed by the able Charles Knight, is organizing the electric supply houses and we hope soon to have them under our wing.

One of the boys wants the scribe to tell about a certain happening, but first the scribe wants to tell one. I don't know whether it comes under the head of enthusiasm or not, but when the scribe called on this Brother the other night he was in the throes of composing a letter to be sent to the Goodheart-Willcox Co., of Chicago, in regards to the book they published on "Alternating Current Power Wiring," described on page 39 of the January WORKER, his object being to ascertain the cost of it—if the Brother only looked through his WORKER a little further he would have obtained his information on page 56 and thereby would have saved a mental strain, plus a 3-cent stamp.

Some of us attended a banquet given by Local No. 237, of Niagara Falls, recently and I am sure that everyone present voted it a success, both from a standpoint of entertainment and the spreading of good will. We told the boys that we were going to have an affair here in the near future, at the time we did not know when. Our entertainment committee is at present rushing plans

for a banquet (stag) to be held before Lent. We are hoping to obtain the services of Schnurr's German Band, which has been practicing very diligently in the switchboard room on Station 3.

Not long ago the B. M. told a certain Brother to report on a certain job on Monday morning, giving him directions which he said he understood. Bright and early Monday morning said Brother drove up to the supposed job, saw the signs of construction work being done, so he went in. Inside the job there was the 500,000 uncoiled on the floor ready to be "horsed-in" to the conduit, but he didn't see the foreman around to whom he was told to report. However, there were two other wiremen there and after the usual greetings he parked his car, came back, put his overalls on and started "horseing" the aforementioned 500,000 into the pipe. During a breathing spell the Brother working with him lit up a cigarette and started smoking. Knowing that in this supposed shop such an act was comparable to high treason during a war, this certain Brother said: "Does the 'Old Man' let you smoke on this job?" The other Brother said, "Sure, why not?" "Well," said the certain Brother, "you never could smoke on his jobs; maybe he's loosening up." By then the "other end" was ready to pull again, so we finally got the wire in. After about two hours the certain Brother asked his partner, "Where is Spindler?" (supposed to be the foreman of this job). "Who?" said his partner. "Spindler," said the certain Brother; "he's running this job." "You must be nuts," said his partner, "McManus is running this job." "Why," said this certain Brother, with gathering doubts, "isn't this Laube's job?" "Hell, no!" said the partner, "this is Dave Moran's job."

Your scribe was that "certain Brother."

P. S.—The enclosed picture, I realize, does not show much of the General Motors building, but, as you will read in my article, I wanted to show the piece of machinery. The building is tremendous in ground area, being comparable to one of the W. E. units at Point Breeze, Md.

OLD "RAGBAG" MEADE.

L. U. NO. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.

Editor:

The writer wants to join the ranks of those approving the change of cover design of the WORKER. It's true you can't tell a book by its cover, but it's today's idea to tell a story by the cover, and the WORKER is of a type that can tell many an interesting one. Your pictures on the inside pages are very interesting, especially the old timers. While on the subject of the WORKER, how many of the Brothers read the Woman's Work page in the January issue? Although this page is for the women the issue referred to had something of vital importance to us all, that of selling dangerous "remedies" to the public. There is pending in Congress a new Pure

Food and Drug Act, and it would be well to watch it, as it is designed to give us some protection against those drug companies that care little about the type of product they sell.

Local No. 96 is proud that one of its members, Brother Edward Fitzgerald, has been appointed one of the electrical inspectors of the city. He is an asset to the department, and we all wish him well in his new position.

Work is still holding up well in this locality. The prospects for the spring seem to be good. Clark University, which has just finished a new gymnasium, will soon start a new \$400,000 addition to their library and auditorium. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 800. Our members are doing both of these jobs. One of the local insurance companies is planning a four-story addition. A fire alarm system is being installed in the Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane. At the Grafton Hospital the foundation is completed and the upper floors will soon be started. This is a good sized job. The Worcester Telegram Publishing Company, which publishes our morning paper, one of our evening papers, as well as a Sunday paper, is erecting an addition. It is to be 118x30 feet, two stories high and a basement. On the main floor is to be installed a new high-speed press. It is advertised as "extra-hi-speed, fastest in the world, bar none!"

It was with interest that I read the article in the February WORKER about Labor's news press, with a capacity of 30,000 papers per hour, as this new press to be installed in Worcester will have a capacity of 67,000 papers of 48 pages, or in sizes four to 24 pages, 134,000 papers per hour. It will consist of 12 units with its balloon formers, folders and color attachments permitting use of two color printing in regular daily editions. It will require about 700 h. p. to drive these units, as well as a 35-h. p. motor generator. Each drive has a two-speed transmission similar to that used on automobiles. There are also electrically operated brakes synchronized with the press operation for quick stopping from full speed. The paper is to be fed from the basement up through the floor to the press. A reel carries three 1,500-pound rolls of paper, and by use of automatic pasters when one roll has run off a new one is picked up without stopping the press. There is also to be added a complete new stereotyping outfit. This is the process of casting the semi-circular plates which are attached to the cylinders of the press, and when rotated do the actual printing. A new casting pot with a capacity of 16,000 pounds of metal will also be installed with this outfit. The pressroom will be visible from the street through a large plate glass window. A new photographic studio is included as well as enlarged quarters for other departments. I am indebted to Brother Charles Esterbrook for this information, and he is to have charge of all electrical work on this job. The reason I dwell on this in some detail is because we do not realize the part our profession plays in the printing of a two-cent newspaper. One who has never seen one of these presses in operation does not know of the large amount of intricate wiring involved. Control buttons are located every few feet on the machine for controlling its various operations. A large switchboard is required where are mounted the remote-controlled switches and the motor-operated speed controls.

Let us turn back the pages of history and look at an old press. Some two miles from the location of this new press is located the first press ever used in Worcester. It is a screw type and the letters were hand set. One impression was made at a time, and the paper consisted of four pages. It was

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

N 2 H Z J	Walter G. Germann	New York City	W 4 C J Z	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 4 C Y L	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.
N 7 B E H	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 4 D L X	John Calvin Geaslen	Charlotte, N. C.
W 1 B D A	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W 4 E A Q	J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B F Q	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W 4 E L Q	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B L U	Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W 4 E V I	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B S D	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 C N Z	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas
W 1 J W L	Lorenzo J. Fiore	South Norwalk, Conn.	W 5 B Z L	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas
W 1 K C H	Edward Monahan	Providence, R. I.	W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 5 E A R	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.
W 2 A S I	Monroe M. Freedman	Bronx, N. Y.	W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samaliosis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 5 E K L	L. D. Mathieu	Corpus Christi, Texas
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 B W Y	Harry Brody	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 F G F	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 5 F L F	Joe E. Waite	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 H H A	Seymour Meld	New York City	W 6 A N R	John R. Hubbell	Los Gatos, Calif.
W 2 H Q W	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 H U C	Victor Beachem	Bronx, N. Y.	W 6 A S Z	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W 2 I S C	Francis A. Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 D K S	Frank Hannah	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 J F S	Frank C. Hills	New York City	W 6 D W I	William S. Whiting	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 J N Z	Richard M. Logue	Midland Beach, S.I., N.Y.	W 6 E D R	Bernard Y. Smith	Berkeley, Calif.
W 2 K C Z	Louis Freedman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 E N Z	John Christy	Hollywood, Calif.
W 2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
W 2 K W C	J. Griskin	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 E Y C	Ray Umbraco	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York City	W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 3 F S I	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W 6 G B J	Eddie S. Futrell	Oakland, Calif.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 A A Q	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.
W 4 A J Y	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 B M F	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.
W 4 B O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.
W 4 B T T	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 J D N	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.
W 4 C B J	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.	W 6 J T V	J. H. Birchfield	Oakland, Calif.
W 4 C H B	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W 6 J W R	Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

owned and operated by Isaiah Thomas and printed "The Massachusetts Spy," a paper famous in the growth of our country. This paper was first located in Boston, but because of printing the fiery speeches of Samuel Adams, John Hancock and other patriots, he was forced by the Redcoats to move press and himself to Worcester. This took place two days before the battle on Lexington Green, which Thomas also attended. Thomas was a great advocate of free speech and press, and contributed his share toward that end by the use of his press. This press is now located at the American Antiquarian Society, which he was instrumental in founding, and contains one of the best sources of American history to be found anywhere. I hope some Brothers might find this little journey into American history of some interest, and as the lesson is brought to a close the class is dismissed. Tanx.

HAROLD MAGNUSON.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Monthly Knock—To the guy who uses his Brother member as a step-ladder for his own success.

There was much hope that with the passing of Old Man Winter we would see much improvement in the building trades here in Boston, but to date nothing alarming has started and the original hope for good times is beginning to wane.

Mayor Maurice Tobin of Boston, perhaps the youngest mayor in the country, is working at great length to alleviate the unemployment problem here by advancing many new ideas. The mayor's recent trip to Washington has borne much fruit by increasing WPA projects. The new housing plan for South Boston, Charlestown and East Boston may soon become a reality. If these projects are started soon many of the building trades mechanics, who are now hitting the rough spots, will be made quite happy.

I wish to add that through Business Manager Bill Doyle's activity at a recent Building Trades Council meeting, a meeting with the mayor was held with the hope of raising federal money to speed up the above mentioned housing projects. We feel quite sure that the mayor will naturally do all in his power to see to it that Boston receives its rightful share of federal grants.

The writer is very happy to report that our good friend and Brother, Financial Secretary Jack Regan, did not have to undergo that serious operation last month. Although it became necessary for Jack to lie in two weeks at a local hospital for observation, we all are glad to hear that the knife will be returned to the tool kit. While talking to Jack after his release from the hospital, he seemed to have an expression of disappointment on his usual smiling countenance. Inquiry proved that Jack feels he was jobbed, as he claims he went into the hospital to have an operation and the "croaker" double-crossed him. All he is going to get now is a massage, and now when the boys hold this year's operation showing contest, Jack will not be able to get as much as an entry blank. All joking aside, Jack, we are all pulling for you, every one.

The last of the men on the Buffalo job returned recently and again we express our sincere thanks to Local No. 41 for everything done to make the boys feel quite at home. Boston's hope is that we may soon be in a position to return a great favor in an hour of need.

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

W 6 L F U	Frank Richter	Escondido, Calif.	W 8 O C V	Fred Lyle	Lakewood, Ohio
W 6 L L J	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio
W 6 L R S	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 8 O V R	Fred M. Dickinson	Lima, Ohio
W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.	W 8 Q B F	Donald Shirer	Lakewood, Ohio
W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.	W 8 R E P	Thomas J. Wilson, Jr.	Moundville, W. Va.
W 6 O B I	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.	W 9 A S W	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.
W 7 A G	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.	W 9 B X G	F. N. Reichenecker	Kansas City, Kans.
W 7 A M X	A. H. Bean	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 A P	J. A. Erwin	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 7 B W K	A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 C P	A. H. Barnard	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.	W 9 E Z Q	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.	W 9 F O J	Roy C. Eastman	East St. Louis, Ill.
W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 H K F	Robert B. Kuehn	St. Paul, Minn.
W 7 E L F	Frank Potter	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.	W 9 H Y T	R. W. Lorey	Boulder City, Nev.
W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.	W 9 M A P	Ernest Storer	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 7 G H G	Tom Reid	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 R C N	Darrell C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 7 J E	C. E. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 7 K F	E. E. Petersen	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 N S	Fred J. Follett	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 S L S	Herbert Belts	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 7 S Q	James E. Willis	Dieringer, Wash.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 7 U L	C. M. Carlquist	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 7 W H	O. R. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 U K V	Maynard Faith	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somerses, Ky.
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 Y Z V	Ben Misniewski	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.			
W 8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.			
W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.			
W 8 L H U	H. W. Walker	Akron, Ohio			
W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.			
W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.			
W 8 M X L	Harry Watson	Lakewood, Ohio			

Canada

VE 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
VE 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
VE 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
VE 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

Monthly Boost—To the members who answered the call for blood donors which proved to all that "fraternalism" is not altogether a thing of the past.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Editor:

Everyone has sometime or other heard of the adage "Do not bite the hand that feeds you." L. U. No. 106 is going one better. They believe in protecting the hand that feeds them. Incidentally, at the last meeting most of the time was taken up debating pro and con, hither and thither, etc., in trying to bring about a fair method of competition between the large, small and very small contractor. The prospective object being to equalize to a good extent the work among the members and the maximum in prevailing scale and working conditions. The president of the local appointed a very worthy by-laws committee. We believe we will have some good, definite results very shortly.

Although none of the members are going hungry, there are several transplanting calouses from their hands to the chair seats.

Things are a little gloomy at present, but the little flower of our hearts, Bill (A. F. of L.) McLean, assures us we will all be rich by the end of 1938. On his return from New York (and he came home sober) Bill cited all the big things that are going to happen just as soon as Big Business gets tired of sitting down. In fact, he told it so convincingly a couple of the boys rushed home and polished their cars, hoping for a greater trade-in value.

The foundation of our local is becoming stronger every day, due to the good work of organizers of the various trades. This man's town has become very much union minded and is fast reaching a point of unity. All of us can feel assured that labor has finally reached a point where it cannot be knocked over by the big boys.

R. F. A.

Editor:

Lots has happened in this local since I last wrote. On February 21 one of our members committed suicide by inhaling gas in his neon sign shop. It was a shock to all

the members of this local and the boys who worked with him. He had been a member of this local for about 15 years. He will be missed by all his friends.

On February 19 I received a call for five men, which I promptly filled, and several more want to go. These boys leaving will have a tendency to relieve our unemployment situation here.

A committee from L. U. No. 106 attended a meeting of Local No. 174, Warren, Pa., last Tuesday evening. That is a very small local, but believe me they are alive and on their toes. They now have a signed agreement (the first in 25 years) with a 12½-cent an hour increase. This makes their scale now \$1.12½ per hour. They are 98 per cent organized. More power to them. Now if Local No. 593 of Dunkirk can do likewise we of Local No. 106 will be able to accomplish more. Prospects are bright for a lot of work in this vicinity in the very near future. The sooner the better.

The two of our boys who were on the G. M. C. job, there all winter, are back in town. They, and in fact all of the boys

who worked on that job, wish to thank Local No. 41 for calling for them.

Will close now by hoping that by the time this gets in print everybody will be working.
W. R. M.

L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

The Southern Regional Labor Conference has just ended, at which our city was honored with the presence of a number of notables in the nation's spotlight, including numerous labor unionists and state commissioners of labor from all of the southern states.

"Madam Secretary," Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was the honor guest, and as she graciously expressed it, her visit here will be among her most cherished memories.

After a series of tours, which included the historic Vieux Carre or old French section, Mississippi River trips and noted restaurants which cater to Creole cuisine, she was the guest of honor at a banquet at the Roosevelt Hotel sponsored by Governor Richard Leche and Mayor Robert Maestri.

Union labor was well represented, and the presence of our own International President Dan Tracy made us doubly proud to have had this conference held in our city. Along with Brother Tracy were Brothers G. X. Barker, W. L. Ingram, O. A. Walker and other I. B. E. W. representatives. In addition to the above, the officers and members of the executive board of Local No. 130 were present at all of the important functions.

Some of the highlights during this conference were the praise given to Governor

Leche in keeping conditions in Louisiana at a high peak and inducing new industries to come into the state, imposing of child labor laws, the ratifying of the Child Labor Amendment, the obtaining of sound federal child labor legislation and the stand that trade apprentices be trained by unions together with government bodies, and many other questions the outcome of which will benefit the entire South.

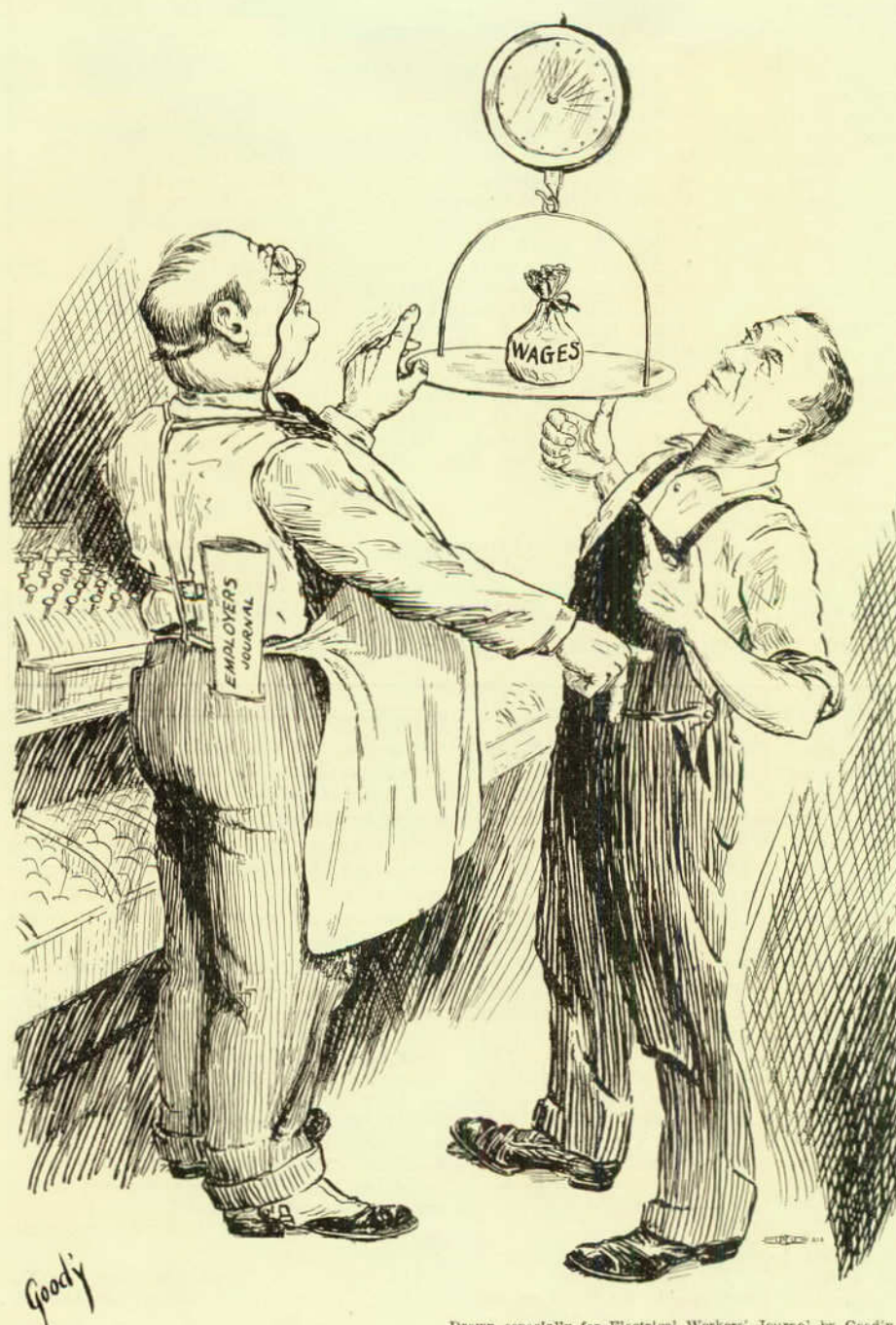
The conference lasted three days, February 14, 15 and 16, after which Miss Perkins returned to Washington.

We regret that she could not include the Mardi Gras in her visit, for we feel sure that it would be a spectacle unsurpassed by anything she has ever seen.

Your correspondent will attempt to give you a word picture of this event in next month's issue of the JOURNAL.

H. L. LLOYD.

SCALES OF JUSTICE



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody

L. U. NO. 159, MADISON, WIS.

Editor:

Knock! knock!

"Who's there?"

"The E. E. I. and the N. E. M. A."

"What do you want?"

"We are here to tear down the high standards of wiring that have been built up during the past 20 years."

"Why do you want to tear down everything that the 'craft' has labored so hard to build up?"

"To save money to the customer, and (whisper) to make greater profits for the manufacturers."

That, my Brothers, is how the present conflict over standards looks and sounds to me. Under the guise of "bargains to the consumer" the Edison Electrical Institute and the National Electrical Manufacturers Association want to relegate our present codes and standards to the junk heap, and force cheap, inferior and unsafe wiring systems upon the unsuspecting public.

I am only a kid at the trade, having been at it for only 15 years, but I have seen some great changes in materials, methods, and codes during that time, and the most of those changes were for the better. Let me review for you briefly some of what I have seen in our trade in 15 years of inside wiring. Let me say at the outset that my observations have all been made in Wisconsin, and mostly here in the city of Madison where we have one of the strictest local codes of any city of its size in the country. I think, however, they are more or less typical of what has happened all over.

In 1923 when I started in as a helper, conduit had been used for some years in office and public buildings; but the use of identified, grounded neutral, meter-trim switches, and conduit in basements and on open joists had just become mandatory. We were still using concealed knob and tube for residences and small apartments, we were still nailing up boards to fasten our three and a quarter by five-eighths outlet boxes on, although we did have "Kruise" switch box supporters. Services were three-fourth conduit and No. 10 wire and the practice was to never install a three-wire service if you could possibly carry the load on two wires. I know of a good many instances where as many as six branch circuits were hung on a No. 10 two-wire service. Neutrals were fused, and remember the fun we had when a neutral fuse would go out on a 110/220 feeder? Some lights would be on 220 and some would be in series with each other. On one and two circuit jobs, cutout blocks were those "ear-muffs" on the sides of the meter-trim switch. Circuits were supposedly limited to 12 outlets, but if you could sneak on half-a-dozen more without the inspector catching you the

boss approved it thoroughly. Look at the money it saved.

The next big improvement in materials and methods came when we started using BX in houses and small apartment buildings. After a few months in experiment we learned the proper method of installing it, and also the right type of outlet box to use. After trying out several types of outlet boxes it was finally decided by the craft and the city inspector that a four-inch by one and one-half octagon box, with or without a plaster ring, supported by a bar hanger, was best for all fixture outlets. At the present time our ordinance requires the use of a plaster ring on all octagon and square boxes, and permits the use of "B" boxes (with certain restrictions) for bracket light outlets. Soon after the advent of BX, bracket type switch boxes appeared on the scene, and more recently both switch and outlet boxes with cable clamps have come into general use. In the house-wiring field materials and methods have been so improved that today the labor required is but a fraction of that of 20 years ago; but at the same time the quality of the job has been raised.

In the field of conduit wiring the greatest change in material has been, of course, the introduction of electrical metallic tubing. Here again it took us some time to learn how to use it, and did we ever cuss it at first! Some of the bends and offsets the boys made at first were "fearful and wondrous to behold"; and when it came to pulling in wire the air in many a basement became dark blue in short order. We learned, however, and now most of us really like it, although we hate to admit it because it does cut down on labor. Fifteen years ago a Brother, who was then an old timer at the trade, informed me that if a journeyman could rough in nine outlets in conduit in frame construction he was doing a day's work. You all know what it is today with tubing, the sky is the limit.

The point I'm trying to bring out is this: With the introduction of the newer materials: BX, box hangers, bracket boxes, electrical metallic tubing, boring machines, hydraulic pipe benders, etc., the labor pertaining to inside wiring has been materially reduced, although in most cases the standards of quality have been raised. It's a far cry from the days of number 16 cotton covered wire pulled through gimlet holes in the joist, wood cleats, wood tubes, fuse blocks on the ceiling and only one circuit for a whole installation, to the present when we have all conductors incased in steel, a totally grounded system, and four to 20 lighting circuits in ordinary residences.

As materials and methods were improved codes and local ordinances were made more rigid, until today wiring is so installed as to make electricity safe for everyone to use; at least in those localities where there is enforcement. The sad thing is that even here in the progressive state of Wisconsin, where we have one of the best and most rigid state codes, it is only enforced in a few cities and municipalities which have their own local inspectors. Elsewhere (excepting REA projects) anyone may do wiring and get by with anything, so long as the main service is acceptable to the utility furnishing service, and about all most of them care about is that the load must go through the meter.

Our present codes and high standards are the result of years of work and much study on the part of the craft, and our inspectors, and now a group like the E. E. I. and the N. E. M. A. wants to let down the bars and revert back to the sub-standards of the middle ages, with bare neutral, non-metallic cable and other like proposals. We must realize that if the wishes of these bodies

become a part of the National Code, enough pressure will be brought on our local inspectors to incorporate them in our local ordinances, and rigid conduit, and even in time electrical metallic tubing will become obsolete. Then as a craft we will cease to exist. Once present restrictions are removed we can fully expect that not so far in the future, we will be burying "Romex" in slab construction.

Isn't it about time that the making and revising of all electric codes is taken out of the hands of manufacturers, utilities, and college professors, and given to a group of practical men who know what it's all about? I for one, am glad to note that our International Officers are cognizant of the real dangers that beset us, and that a fight for our very existence as a craft is in the offing. It is up to every member of the craft who has the right to be called a craftsman to do his part in maintaining the standards of the craft.

A. W. BAHR.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Prior to the adoption of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, the Luzerne County Gas and Electric Company, and other electrical public service companies and contractual sources in our local jurisdiction have corralled their employees into company unions, and fostered a dummy regime and company dictatorial control derogatory to the best interest of their respective employees and the principle of collective bargaining between employer and employee.

However, since the aforesaid act went into effect the same corporations and other similar companies, selfishly actuated and in a deceptive manner, have transferred their company union titles into an independent organization. Notwithstanding the fact remains that the different companies cited above have fostered and controlled the same employees that composed their respective so-called independent organizations in the same manner as they have had in the past, regimented and controlled their respective company employees unions. The only visible difference is the change of name, paraphernalia and dummy officialdom in the disguise.

Whereas, to date no constructive effort has been made to organize the employees of the electrical public service companies of this locality, and the employees thereof are afraid of the lash of the company management if they attempt to take the initiative for constructive organization; and none of them are members of the Brotherhood, this creates a very serious situation in our union's inability to cope with the matter.

Whereas, we are coming near the crisis of the crossroads and if something is not done about it immediately the elements are apt to boil over the top and flow into some other channel, and the loss to the Brotherhood may prove irrecoverable.

Therefore I have been directed by the local executive board some time ago, which I have conferred with, to write to the International Office and ascertain information in regard to organizing the linemen and other employees of the public service electrical companies, and arrangement of our craft classification thereof, including initiation fee, and dues over and above constitutional requirements for local sustenance and if the International Office is assuming the task of organizing such public service companies? Also, whether or not our local mixed charter is sufficient, or if a new mixed B-Class local charter is more advantageous and expedient in the matter?

There are two public service power and light companies, two street railway companies, two telephone companies, including the Bell Company, and several steam railroads, also the mining, metal and other miscellaneous industries and other contractual sources. I trust that our local activities for extensive and thorough organization will be met immediately and more justified in the future.

Through the business management of both locals, No. 5 of Pittsburgh, Pa., and our local, three of our local members during the middle of February, in the persons of Brother John Reilly, Zigmund Olshefski and Walt Burke, all real fellows, none better, were put to work on the U. S. Steel plant job at the Irwin works, near Pittsburgh. To say the least we are all very grateful, and thanks a million.

Local business and building trades work is very slow at present and many of our members are idle.

Mick Messersmith, a member of the Brotherhood, known as the North End Electric Company, has received the electrical contract for the new Comerford theater on Public Square, and some of the boys will be on the job in a few days.

Our city building electrical code is under revision and it will be built up abreast of the times and all safe electrical requirements.

Donald Guy and his brother, Grandville, are residents of Los Angeles, Calif. Both of them and their families left here about eight years ago.

Brother Nick Macking's address is P. O. Box 794, Balboa, Canal Zone. He has put in about 23 years around that spot and will be back in the States and home again in less than two years, and like all the rest of the boys and girls who are away from home, their return is welcome.

I have not heard from or about Brother Frank O'Connell, of St. Louis, Mo., and many other old Brotherhood battlers in a long time.

I was glad to see a letter in the JOURNAL from our sister Local No. 1001. Keep it up, Brother. I am remindful of the old days.

With best personal and local wishes for all floating members of the Brotherhood and particularly the ones from this burg, and progress for the Brotherhood and a re-uniting of the A. F. of L.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Well, gang, if you didn't attend the meeting on February 18 you missed out on something par excellence. Brother Dutch Wertz put the big shot action on by having plenty of beer and sandwiches for the gang and this fellow Wertz really swings a mean pair of taps. To the boys' delight we had a delegation from Local No. 21. These men mean to put their local on top with their present drive which they have in progress, and this local extends its congratulations to them for the way they advanced in the past. Of course it is a lot of work.

Our local has just finished its drive for new members which was a huge success in many ways. Through this drive we have gathered many new men but we got the best of the crop. Fellows, our new men are gentlemen. A finer group of men couldn't be gathered any place and our local is mighty proud of them. I often wonder if any of the fellows think just how much trouble it was getting this group together. Myself, I sat at home while the committee was out to the special meetings. It must have been a lot of inconvenience to those boys arranging to get the men together at one place, so anyone who was instrumental in bringing this local in the class they now hold merits a lot of

pats on the back and should long be remembered by us sit-at-homes.

Brother Patrick Cohen has bought himself a car and what a honey! He really got something! If you were to use any door but the left front door you would see Brother Cohen running around to where you got in to close the door. This has to be done with one motion which is quick push up and a good bang. But the payoff, Brother Cohen's car passed the state inspection test which is considered plenty tough and these boys who laughed about this car find that after having their shining new cars turned down they are amazed to see Brother Cohen sporting a sticker on his limousine.

Brother Hutchinson has had his share of trouble having his wife undergo a serious operation, followed by his daughter coming down with appendicitis, but at the present writing both are doing well and this local wishes for a speedy recovery.

SESS.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Greetings to L. U. No. 809, of Oelwein, and what memories that name brings back! 'Twas on a beautiful Sunday morning in the spring of 1904 that the writer rolled out of a box car in that dear old Iowa town, hungry as a cub bear and not a thin dime in the kick. Started banging backdoors about 9 a. m. and continued without success until long past noon. By that time the knuckles were sore and the belt had been hitched up several notches, so decided that I was going to eat if it was the last Act of Congress. So entered a restaurant conducted by a Chink and ordered one big meal, taking my time in eating it. As John Chinaman went back after the second, or maybe it was the third, cup of coffee, I went out the front door in high, but John must have smelled a mouse, for he was right behind me, reinforced with a big butcher knife, and how that bird could run. The only way I ever beat him to the maze of the Great Western Yards was by taking to the middle of the street while he, foolishly, thank the Lord, kept to the sidewalks and had to slow up for the corners.

But there are pleasanter recollections of that grand old state, for instance: The dairies on churning days when they would give a bo all the buttermilk he could drink. And I mean it was real, with chunks of butter floating around as big as the end of your thumb. Yow suh, that and a nickel's worth of crackers ironed out many a wrinkle, but of course you wouldn't know anything about wrinkles of that kind. So, thanks for the memories, Oelwein!

How about that government clerk who created his own CCC camp and got away with it and 84 grand for nearly four years? Neat, eh? Then there is the Boston judge who freed a prisoner charged with killing, by automobile, because the defendant was paralyzed with alcohol and didn't know what he was doing. Still they kill such men as Abraham Lincoln!

A card in a local butcher store reads: "I used to growl about having no shoes until I met a man with no feet."

The death of O. O. McIntyre removes our favorite columnist. Have read his column for years on end and always found something of interest. His was the cleanest of all the present day writers, and his love for the old home town proves that you can take the boy out of the country but you can't take the country out of the boy.

I, too, would like to visit the old home again and swap lies with the old time gang. If the Big Boss lets me live just one more year I sure intend to go back to Peory, the

town that made Hiram Walker famous. We used to keep in touch with all the happenings out there, but since a certain guy was made the Dizzy Agent for the hikers he has been too busy to keep up his personal correspondence. Too busy, high-hat or haywire, I don't know which.

However, we will live through it, now that we have Jim Gilbert in our hair, or what's left of it. I wonder where in the lovely so-and-so he got that tale about all the snow on the Boardwalk? Why we ain't had none all winter, that is not enough to brag about. My authority for the cold snap down in his part of the world comes from the good old U. S. weather reports and temperature readings, one of which reported that it was down to 26 in a certain well-known resort and the kids were sent home from school to get thawed out, although we further understand that the houses, and even the cote houses, in certain counties have no facilities for heating. Far be it from me to mention any names but should some reader do so I'll whistle if he is correct.

The dislike for the Christmas ties is so great that I'd even swap them for some Florida fruit with that red tie thrown in for good measure. But he had better save the one clean shirt for a vacation up here, when we will show him some real beauties—and all of them are homeguards. When the heat and humidity down there get too great he can come up here and get the hot southern blood cooled by our northern winds that come wafting gently out of the South or Southwest during the entire season. And our Septembers and Octobers are not to be sniffed at. The missus sez that sounds like some Chamber of Commerce.

But Jim can't make me believe that our own Danny Geary arrived there in red flannels or heavies of any kind. We know that boy too well, as we have worked with him on open jobs with the thermometer down to nothing and the wind whistling around the columns at 40 miles per hour. Well, 25 anyway. He certainly could take it—for a time—but one morning he awoke with the prettiest case of pneumonia in the hospital. However, that did not cause him to change his manner of dressing and when he was here last December he strolled around nonchalantly sans vest, overcoat, hat and gloves. All of which bespeaks highly for our climate. That reminds me, his errand ended very sadly as Mrs. Geary passed away on Christmas Eve. Our sympathies to you, Dan, wherever you may be.

We note that "Buck" Hitler rides again. (Thanks to MacKay and the Watsonville papers for that one.) But it is a damn shame that a pineapple wasn't tossed where it would do the most good when he and "Butch" Mussolini were hobnobbing together in Berlin last year.

Hitler's latest "conquest" may be the means of getting him slapped down to where he belongs, and the world will be much better.

Stop me if you've heard this one: One of the socialites was throwing a coming-out party for a debutante and learned that the girls far outnumbered the young men. So she called her friend, the commandant of the Navy Yard, who had often helped her on similar occasions. He was not there, so she spoke to his assistant, asking that he send a dozen of the young men connected with the yard and added, "No Jews, please." Within an hour her butler came to her very much agitated and stated there was a crowd of young fellows at the front door but she had better attend to them herself. Imagine her surprise to see 12 young colored men in full dress uniform awaiting at the door. They explained that the commander had sent them in response to her request, to which she replied, "There must be some mistake." But one young fellow spoke up and said, "No ma'am, Commander Ginsberg never makes no mistakes."

Was very glad to see Tommie Dealy back in these columns and hope he continues to appear each succeeding month. He, Horne and The Copyist are the oldest contributors, in point of service, to this JOURNAL and it looks like the reunion in Vienna when they all appear in the same issue. And I hope that the latter keeps his solemn word.

Favorite indoor sports for some nations: France, giving the cabinet a vote of confidence. England, changing foreign ministers and kings. Germany, raising particular hell. Italy, ditto. U. S., investigating committees, and what do they get us in the end?

There are 21 members of this outfit now working out of town with nearly 50 more rarin' to go. So, if any of the locals have room—give us a ring, Atl. City 5-0665.

We used to have quite a large number of seafaring men in this local, but at present the only one to hold a master's license is our old friend, "Honest Gawge" Richmond, the Absecon Salt. Carrigan, the Earl of Venice Park, has given up his license for the time being as it was but a hobby with him. During the past 10 years he has earned a new sobriquet and is now known as the "Needling Kid." But he can take it in return.

Judging from his February letter, The Copyist and the watercart did not synchronize for long. Chivalrous to the end, huh? But he can't say he wasn't warned about getting up to give a lady his seat. And sometimes the so-called ladies don't even thank a fella.

Horne does his usual good deed for the month, and our other California correspondent, MacKay, of Watsonville, is quite conspicuous with his absence. We presume that the high waters in his part of the state are the reason for striking out this month.

We are waiting for our colleague in Evansville to turn back the pages to St. Louis when the 1001 Ranch (1001 Cass Avenue) housed 22 of us who worked on the various jobs in that grand old city. And don't forget John Kelley's, Tom Powers's and Mayers's three-cent lunch room in Peoria.

Films Free

"The Plow that Broke the Plains," U. S. documentary film described in a story in the February JOURNAL (p. 68, "Two Great Government Films") is available *without cost* to schools, colleges, trade union groups, film societies, museums, etc. This film is a three-reel sound production and obtainable in 16 mm. (educational size) or 35 mm. (theatrical size) prints. Requesting groups have only to pay for transportation and cost to and from nearest point of shipment.

For complete information and descriptive folder, write Farm Security Administration, Division of Information, Washington, D. C.

This has been a heluva job with me nose running, me head ringing from quinine and that all-gone feeling that comes with the gripe. It seems that I have to have it once each year but just why it shows up when I get a job is beyond comprehension. Contrariness of human nature, I guess.

Kindest personal regards to all the boys working out of the city and to "Windy Chris" Stout and Mike Deitrich, in Trenton. We are wondering if Chris is still using the roller skates? Remember the Steel Pier, 1926?

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Raindrops are pennies from heaven but when they freeze on the wires like they did on February 19, then we all hit the jackpot. It is estimated that 3,000 poles were down between Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio. Harry Shultz spent a long tiresome week at Fremont, Ohio, with his heavy gang along with our pole setting equipment. We were not hit so hard here in Toledo as we lost less than 100 poles. The heaviest damage was done at Port Clinton, Fremont, Bellevue, Hessville and Woodville, Ohio. In 1929 this same district was hit with a similar storm.

Saturday, February 26, was the date of one of the outstanding events of the year. John L. Peck was the bridegroom's maiden name, and as he and his beautiful bride arrived at the home of the bride's parents on Caladonia Street, about 9 p. m., they were met by several of their friends. John, fearing that someone might get bit by a rattler had secured in advance a remedy which developed into a case of medicine. In case someone should swallow any of this by mistake he had a barrel of antidote, a foaming liquor known by its Latin name as beer. Harry Price had the only rattler, and as guests would appear he would meet them at the front step and allow them to place their hand into a box that contained the rattler. After the guest was severely bitten he or she would be allowed to enter for snake bite treatment. Then Doctor John would first prescribe and prepare the cure. Once the cure was completed and if there was still room on or under the piano the guest was allowed to sleep off the effects of the bite. The rattler died at 2 a. m. from fatigue. Harry Price's hands were completely mangled by the monster.

It was a grand affair and the press secretary wishes the bride and groom a long, happy and successful married life. The next event of this kind will take place in June when Lawrence Facker, of the lamp department, takes on his double yoke. Should you visit the line department soon, ask Mr. Rankin if he had any luck while fishing in Florida in January and see the smile of satisfaction appear as he displays pictures of himself with a 48-pound sail fish. What's that? Why, certainly he caught it.

The members of our outlying districts located at Defiance and Wauseon, Ohio, have certainly proved themselves worthy of their affiliation with the I. B. E. W. and as members of L. U. No. 245, the parent local, have maintained a standard of attendance to their meetings that should shame most of the old members who live here in Toledo. Both of these groups have been very lucky in having among them such men as leaders as Howard Houck, of Defiance, and H. H. Robison, of Wauseon, Ohio. These men have given unselfishly of their time for the good of the local and as leaders they have proven their worth in a way that is a credit to any organization. In Defiance the members, on Friday night, February 25, at their regular meeting presented their president, Brother Houck, with a beautiful gold watch as a token of appreciation for his untiring devotion to the welfare of the membership of the local. A

presentation of that kind is appreciated by Brother Houck more than any other form of compensation for his time and efforts, and brings out brotherly love in all its glory. Brother electrical workers of Defiance, Ohio, allow me to congratulate you all and join Brother Houck in saying thank you. It's the spirit that counts.

Arthur Corrigan recently took out a new accident insurance policy, and being a doubting Thomas, had to try it out to make sure the terms meant what they said and before the ink was dry on the policy he broke a rib. The policy proved o.k., however, and he is receiving benefits under the terms therein.

Frank Larkin has been seen in a Packard lately. Some one die, Frank, and leave you some money?

Charley Wolf, the boy from the electrified farm at Botkins' Center, says they had three-phase motors on churns when he was just a lad.

Charley Hitzman and Z. Z. Miller, two of the original charter members of the Ft. Wayne local of 25 years ago, are still very active here in Toledo. Both are great hunters, and Z. Z. gets the game.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The date of February 5, 1938, will be one long remembered by the dancing and fun-loving people of Minneapolis—at least that portion of them who were fortunate enough or wise enough to attend the "Thirty-eighth Annual Electrical Workers' Ball," which was given on the evening of that date.

The committee had secured two large halls of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, located near Central Avenue on Fourth Street S. E., and all day a gang of some 50 electricians were busy installing decorations, which consisted of festooned streamers of many colored lights, crepe paper ribbons of many colors, large clusters of toy balloons of varied color and shapes, and numerous spot lights, and over the stage in the larger hall hung a neon tube representation of the I. B. E. W. emblem in the appropriate colors. Also in the center of the larger hall, suspended by a steel wire from the ceiling, or rather from a wheel that was geared to a small motor in the attic, hung a ball of about 24 inches in diameter, thickly studded with small fragments of mirror glass, so that when the ball was rotated by the action of the motor and spotlights from various angles were focused upon it, the reflected spots of light from the fragments of mirror gave the effect of a storm of whirling, dancing snowflakes. Of course, when this imitation snowstorm was put on for certain dances, the other lights were dimmed to enhance the snowstorm effect. The various clusters of toy balloons were suspended from the ceiling, each balloon by its individual thread, in such a way that when a string on the stage was pulled the threads in that cluster were broken and the balloons would come floating down to the waiting and expectant dancers who would engage in a grand scramble for possession of them and then yet another scramble in the endeavor to break each other's balloons and at the same time protect their own.

When the halls were opened that evening and the dancers began to arrive at between 8 and 8:30 p. m., it was a beautiful and gorgeous spectacle of light and color. A veritable fairyland.

In the larger hall, which is on the third floor, a very fine 10-piece union orchestra played the music for the modern dancing, and in the smaller hall, located on the second floor, an equally good five-piece union orchestra played the music for those who preferred the old-time dances.

The floors of the two halls were in perfect shape and the only hindrance to dancing was the size of the crowd, for at times both halls were a little too crowded for perfect ease of movement. In addition to the two large halls they had set up, in a wide part of the entry way to the smaller hall, a temporary bar where beer could be bought for 5 cents a glass. Also the Eagles have a large barroom or club room where beer is sold and which, when there are dances in the halls, is open to the patronage of the dancers. Both these barrooms were crowded at all times during the evening, as well as both of the dance halls. In fact, the crowd was so large that the two large check rooms were crowded to every available inch of space.

Shortly before eleven o'clock a pause was called in the dancing and the raffling of the door prizes took place. The tickets for the dance were numbered consecutively with the numbers duplicated on each end of the ticket, and when the tickets were presented at the door they were torn in two, the one half being retained by the dancer while the other half was used for the drawing of the prizes. There were about 50 prizes in all, ranging from boxes of fuses and lamp bulbs to bridge lamps, Mixmasters, etc.

After all the prizes had been drawn the grand march was formed and as the crowd marched around, past a certain suitable place, the favors were given out, consisting of paper hats, streamers, confetti, whistles, etc.

This, of course, gave a new impetus to the frolicking and merrymaking and when the fun was at its height the clusters of balloons were let go, one by one, and then the entire party was one wild riot of fun, frolic and hilarity until the dance broke up at one o'clock a. m.

The committee certainly deserves the sincerest commendation of the local for the splendid results which crowned their efforts in the putting over of the most successful ball in the history of Local No. 292, not only from the standpoint of being a financial success and from the point of attendance but also in regard to the gorgeousness and beauty of the affair, and the delight and enjoyment had by all who had the pleasure of being in attendance. Much credit is due to the women's auxiliary for the splendid work done by them in the advance ticket sale, as well as the other valuable assistance given by them to the committee.

Yes, the Thirty-eighth Annual Electricians' Ball was a huge success, and when bigger and better functions of this kind are given, Local No. 292 will give them.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Our former scribes, Renee Lambert and Al. Wegener, being otherwise engaged, I will chronicle some of the late events in this jurisdiction—that you may know No. 309 is taking an active part in making the Brotherhood a force for the uplift of labor in general and electrical workers in particular.

Andy Farenkrog has carried on the duties of business manager with marked success since the I. O. drafted Brother Wegener. The addition of the Iowa-Illinois Power Co. territory to our jurisdiction forced us to call on A. B. Touchette to look after it. Brother Touchette brings to his new assignment an outstanding ability, founded on considerable experience in administering labor affairs.

We have been blessed with considerable work for the last two years, and regret to say that—while nearly all of our members are working—we have no permits in force

for the first time in that period. The steel mill at Granite City and the new unit at Cahokia power house enabled us to provide work for as high as 200 members of other locals. We had fine co-operation from them and I am sure, from the expressions of appreciation from many of them, that we have established friendly relations with sister locals which will re-act to the benefit of the Brotherhood at large.

Meetings have been well attended and much interest manifested from "roll call" to "receipts and expenses."

But it is in social events that No. 309 really gets in stride. The annual ball was held in Croton Hall on January 29. Each member of the local constituted himself a committee of one to assist the ball committee, Brothers Ed Doyle, Irvin Schmidt, B. S. Reid, Pat Cooney and A. J. Fry, to make it a long-to-be-remembered evening for members and guests.

The great ballroom was literally jammed and overflowed into the rathskeller, equally large and equally jammed. The jovial countenance of Jim Casey, international board member, lent official benediction to the affair. No. 1 sent a goodly delegation across the Big Creek, headed by Arthur Schading, business manager, and assistant, Gus Loepker.

During one breathing spell of the orchestra, Brother Al. Heise, presiding at the microphone, introduced the notables present; at another, a group of talented radio entertainers from WTMV gave a swell floor show.

All who were present agreed that the ball was a howling success, right through to the last strains of "Sweet Adeline" in the rathskeller (no reflections intended on the vocal efforts of Brothers Tom Callahan, Chester Couch, Lonnie Day and Si Johnson).
JIM ALTIC.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

My excuse that I have no typewriter is not good enough for our worthy president, and he says Local No. 348 must be in the JOURNAL—or else. Well, it's too bad for the copy reader and I was getting so expert in the use of the machine. It kept the lines so straight and everything. Well, I won't have to be so careful of my spelling—but you can't fool a typewriter!

Some of the Brothers are getting quite "het" up about a war in Europe or with the Japs. Well, I think they are worrying along the wrong line. If war breaks out again, it will be as a bolt from the blue and in the most unexpected quarter. "The unexpected always happens."

The handwriting is on the wall now. England—pardon me my Scotch friends—Great Britain and Germany will patch up their troubles and France and Italy will soon be friends. The Spaniards, if left to themselves, could fix up their troubles in no time. It's the butinskies who are prolonging the affair over there.

Japan and China—well, that is a tough proposition right now. But don't forget that Japan is the great imitator, and she is only extending her commercial boundaries, as other nations have done in the past. Her ruthlessness! How about the inhuman exportation of "slaves" from their peaceful kraals in Africa? The subversion of the Aztecs, a highly civilized nation which occupied Mexico until the sixteenth century? Who knows the inside story of the "Boxer riots" of 1900-1902? Genghis Khan sacrificed over five million human beings before his insatiable lust of conquest was satisfied. How often were the Israelites ordered by God to put every man, woman and child to the sword when the Israelites sought to

penetrate the promised land? And the great North American continent was not always the home of the white man. "Lo, the poor Indian!" Ruthlessness—why, there are more Chinese die from unnatural causes through the neglect, the exploitation and the ignorance of their own rules, aided and abetted by foreign capital, than the Japs can ever kill!

America should, and will, arm for her own protection and form a league of American nations. That would be the strongest bulwark against foreign aggression. Nobody wants to fight you in your own backyard. They wait until they get you on a vacant lot.

America does not need to extend her commercial boundaries. If the standard of living of our people was raised to half of what it should be, technocracy would be a forgotten word in the rush of work that would overwhelm the country. But, of course, the big thing is to keep the worker's mind off his own troubles and focus them on those of far away places. Then they can be exploited—at least a little longer.

But don't fall for it. Stay with your organization. Don't be sidetracked by C. I. O., or Communism, or Fascism, or even Social Credit.

Look what is happening in countries that have no organizations of labor, or which have lost their organization.

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

A conference of the electrical repair and construction industry was called and held Wednesday, February 9. A large number of persons were present, including members from the manufacturers' association, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Windler representing the Toronto Branch of the Ontario Electrical Contractors Association, which may be classed as an association of one-man contractors. Others were Ed. Longfellow, representing the group of contractors who are closed shop; Mr. Jennett, chairman, representing the government, and Mr. Adams, his legal assistant.

The manufacturers association started off with a five-page brief claiming the code should not include their employees, who do electrical work. During the past year some of the manufacturers were checked up by the Industrial Standards inspector, and many of the jobs were turned over to contractors which otherwise would have been done by maintenance men at a low rate of wages. A number of plants employ one man who attends to electrical work and repairs and when necessary has handy men to assist him.

After some lengthy discussion, Mr. Jennett ruled this conference could not change the title and meaning of the act, or as we call it, "its jurisdiction."

The manufacturers desired to have their men doing electrical work excluded. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Windler were very insistent to know who was responsible for the calling of the conference. It appeared they wished the act to die a natural death. (Then these one-man contractors could chisel in on the work now being done by fair contractors.) Mr. Jennett finally stated that the I. B. E. W., representing the employees, was responsible for calling the conference. He then asked if there were anyone representing the employers present who was in favor of making an agreement.

Ed. Longfellow stated he was, as also did Mr. Greenland, of Ontario Electric, R. C. Smith and others. It was then suggested a committee meeting be called in the afternoon of representative employers and employees to discuss several points, including an increase of wages from \$1 to \$1.15 per hour.

At the committee meeting an agreement was reached which did not include an increase in wages, but the agreement would continue under the Industrial Standards Act. This would require manufacturers to pay the standard rate for electricians of \$1 per hour.

The conference met the next morning. Soon after the proceedings started Ed. Longfellow, representing his group, stated it would be necessary that some consideration be given in the agreement to the manufacturer. This was certainly not intended by the agreement committee, which had met the previous afternoon and at which Ed. Longfellow was present. The local union committee would not consider this point again; therefore, the conference was adjourned until March 7.

At our last meeting in February an election was held and five delegates elected to attend the provincial council meeting, in Windsor, March 26. The following were elected: Brother C. M. Shaw, business manager; Brother J. Nutland, president; Brother J. Wiggins, executive board member; Brother J. Price, Brother H. Wilson, executive board member. Also, Brother P. Elsworth, Brother R. McLeod, executive board member, and Brother J. Harmon were elected as alternate delegates.

There was a wonderful attendance at the last meeting, so many that Room 5 was crowded.

The job at Red Rock went into the hands of the receivers and all work was stopped. Our boys are all home. This increases the number of unemployed electricians in Toronto.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. B-369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

The first month in the new year came to Louisville spitting fire with plenty of red hot sparks, some of our members being scorched a little, but were guided safely through the Big Blaze by careful manipulation of our worthy business manager.

One of our larger hotels, the Brown, located in the downtown district of Louisville, discontinued the services of our good members. Several propositions were offered to the hotel through the management, but same were refused. Large cards were carried at the hotel, through the streets, at bus and railroad depots, telling the public that the Brown Hotel refused to work union electricians. Taxicabs and other traffic detoured the hotel; the entire city favored the men in this matter. The business of the hotel decreased rapidly, it was reported. The management took out an injunction against Local No. 369, I. B. E. W., and then the fireworks exploded. Our business manager, a tall, calm, dark-haired, handsome young man, handled the situation very cleverly and refused to let any placards be carried pending the decision of the injunction. In just a few days a decision was passed that the right of labor unions to request sympathizers and their friends to stay away from the Brown Hotel was upheld by Judge James Garnett. The judge dismissed an action brought by the hotel against Local No. 369, so the matter rests. The hotel has lost in court and the union has the marching men and the public gets the idea.

This time last year we had men in from 38 locals helping us from the greatest flood in history. We have no flood this year, but we can never forget the boys who helped us out, so we are calling and inviting the entire Brotherhood, their families and friends to attend our great Kentucky Derby next May. Start planning to spend a few days with us and enjoy Kentucky hospitality and at the same time see the greatest horse race on earth.

We wish to extend our thanks to our sister locals that called on us this past and present year.

Whenever any member of the Brotherhood is in the city, drop in to see us and meet Louisville's shining star who has guided us through one of the most successful years in Local No. 369's history.

Just plain

"RUFF."

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The end of February sees little old No. 396 still hanging on and if the luck continues the end of winter might still find the boys drawing a week's pay most weeks. Two of the three Brothers who were out of town have returned to the district, thereby gladdening the hearts of two helpers, who are thus enabled to gather their share of the fruits of labor.

Tremendous activity is being exercised by the various committees and delegates, both in the local and in co-operation with other locals throughout the state. The licensing law is being handled very efficiently and hopes for its passage this year are daily becoming more definite. This bill means a great deal to the cause of union labor, as it will prevent the various crafts of cable splicers, linemen and operators falling into the hands of untrained and unorganized novices. It would also be a help to the industry if the corporations could only be made to see that fact. However, the old axiom still holds true, that there is nothing so timid as a lot of money. The first and predominating impulse of the interests is to oppose every good movement solely because organized labor is promoting it on the grounds that if it was any good they would have thought of it first.

Our dynamic secretary, Maurice J. Power, is working hard on a plan for mutual benefit sickness and disability insurance and if any of the affiliated locals are using a workable scheme of this nature suitable for a small local, he would be very grateful for all details. He receives mail at 17 Maine Terrace, Somerville, Mass.

A little quiet investigation reveals the fact that there are a few of the Brethren who do not read the WORKER from cover to cover every month. Your present correspondent believes that this situation calls for a verbal poke in the nose to any Brother who thus neglects his opportunities for social, financial and mental improvement. The objection is sometimes made that some of the articles are too technical and involved for the average workman and that the sociological features are over his head and unnecessary. This we do not believe, firmly holding that if the average workman will only read the WORKER continuously and carefully and in addition do a little more thinking, he will cease to be average and will obtain the answers to most of the problems which beset us in our daily lives as members of the craft. We maintain that there is not an unnecessary or unhelpful word in any issue of our splendid periodical and we think that a warmer appreciation of its virtues would pay big dividends to any man who reads it.

Cyril, the Demon Helper, recently remarked: "Now, you take a splicer and a helper. If they work together, I mean really co-operate, and what does it get you? That's what I hope, and believe me, I'm just the boy that can do it! (Hic.)"

THE APSAY.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Local No. 409 is getting started on another organizing campaign. During the past year we have had a goodly increase in our membership. At present we have members in our local all the way from Winnipeg to Vancouver. This is a distance of 1,700 miles. Now, for all this territory we have not near the members that we should have. We, the members of Local No. 409, cannot afford the expense of sending out an organizer to organize this great territory properly, but I will venture to say that if our members who are scattered right across western Canada will get busy in their own districts, talk up the Brotherhood to their work mates and get them even slightly interested, we will send out one of our capable members to sign them up.

I will list the following briefly as a few arguments which you might be able to use to induce them to join up:

(1) Right now we have a reduced initiation fee. Write H. R. Hosfield, 107 Yale Avenue, Transcona, for information.

(2) We will look after their interests and seniority to the very best of our ability.

(3) Our members will be advised as to movements and changes in staff, also any new jobs which will be vacant.

(4) If sufficient numbers of our members residing out of town request copies of the minutes of our local, this will be arranged.

We have just had an increase of 10 per cent in our wages. This increase was due purely to the efforts of organized labor. I wonder how these nonunion members would like it if arrangements were made whereby this increase was not given to them? They certainly do not deserve it, they did not help us in any manner towards getting it. Just parasites, that is what they are; living off the other fellow, taking everything that is going and giving nothing in return.

Now we have some members, well, I don't know whether to call them members or not; they are the poorest type of member. He is the member who comes along and joins up when he gets in trouble, or perhaps he is a little afraid, or he might have heard that there is a better job in sight. In other words, he realizes that he needs the help of the union; he gets this help and assistance, then what does this creature do? He drops out, he tells you that he can't afford to pay, he has all the poorest excuses in the world for not paying. I wonder if all locals have some such members. Well, let me advise these members or prospective members that Local No. 409 will not have its membership contaminated by such chiselers.

There should not be one single electrical worker employed by the Canadian railroads who is not a member of the I. B. E. W. Why was the Philipson Williams motion to go after an additional increase of at least 10 per cent for electrical workers over the basic rate turned down by Local No. 409? I will tell you why, because they were afraid that if they had to call a strike these nonunion parasites would not support them. But if we won out, they would be right there to pick any plums.

Division No. 4, of the Canadian Railroads, is to hold a convention in Vancouver on May 9, and our local will send at least one delegate and very probably more. We believe in spending a couple of dollars in order to make or save 10. Our executive committee is busy at present drafting up some resolutions to be approved of by the local. If there are any suggestions for the convention from our out-of-town members, kindly let us have them as soon as possible.

Vice President Ingles paid us a visit while he was in the city. He gave us quite

a talk. He chose for his subject "The worker never gets anything for nothing." (Re pensions.) So beware in your dealing with the management; always remembering that they get the smartest men to represent them, and so we must do the same, cost what it may.

Thanks to Business Agent J. L. McBride for providing us with the use of his office for our committee meetings.

RAY S. WILLIAMS.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Quite a change has taken place since last I took my pen (typewriter) in hand to write. It really is my intention to impart information of interest to some in other parts of the world as well as attempt in a feeble way to exchange ideas which may be of mutual benefit. I hope I never get to the point where because I have attained many years in age, I think I know more than most of them around me, or the age that gives me the privilege of "telling you youngsters."

At the time of posting the last letter we were settling down to our mid-winter slump in earnest and the idleness was beginning to tell on our nerves. With the growing pains of our local and all, we went into our first meeting of February with a full head of steam and 80 per cent of our membership in the hall. Brother C. McMillan, of the I. O., was present for his first visit to L. U. No. 429. Well, it was a shame but it was like a boil, things "come to a head" and when it is over you commence to get better. With some clever tutoring and judicial action Brother McMillan, I believe, was gratified by our last meeting and the events of the last two weeks.

We are much indebted to Brother McMillan and Vice President Arthur Bennett for their assistance in placing some of our idle Brothers with Brother Gordan, of Pittsburgh. It was a timely move and has worked wonders for our local as a whole and a number of the Brothers personally. The proposition of changing our local from an inside local to a "B" local was placed before us by Brother Mac in his campaign to organize all the electricians in our vicinity and prepare us for the TVA work which is about to start in this valley. Let it be said we grasped the idea right off and we are now L. U. No. B-429 mixed. There is to be work around here this summer and we all trust we can continue to progress enough to handle the work in good shape. We are laying the foundation and feel sure we will expand and handle it creditably. A meeting is scheduled for this week to explain our union to the city linemen and all unorganized electrical workers around here and the hope is that there will be a goodly crowd. With the close co-operation of the locals in this valley we feel that we are organizing nicely.

The Third National Bank job is still rat and getting in bad shape. Some locals have gotten sort of weak but at last Friday's building trades meeting it looked as if we were still going good.

Stone and Webster move in on us at the Mt. Pleasant job for a nice job and have manned the job with their registered men. They know these men and we stand little chance of getting any men on the job. We have a little work on the grounds and something may develop out of it.

We need to build up a reputation for service on these big jobs and we think we can do this, but we must have the chance. There have been many jobs that the Brotherhood took over and made good on and we can do just that again.

An agreement has been presented to several sign shops by Brother McMillan and Business Manager Loftis after a conference

with the managers of the shops. If this goes through it will add several signmen to our few members taken in singly recently. The sign business is in bad shape at present.

Brother Ray Edenfield thinks he should receive some credit for having the clipping on "Discipline" tacked up on his office door where we read and copied it. 'Scuse me, Ray, but you asked for it and the boys did read it this time.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. 450, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

As this is the first correspondence to appear in the *WORKER* from Local No. 450, I will begin with a brief outline of its history.

There was a special called meeting for all electrical workers of Chickamauga Dam in August, 1937, and at this meeting it was decided that inasmuch as our problems were so remote from the problems of the existing Local No. 175, a new charter would help both groups of workers to obtain harmony in the solution of their respective problems.

It is our object to co-operate 100 per cent with Local Union No. 175 and the Chattanooga Building Trades Council.

I have been requested by the entire membership of L. U. No. 450 to offer our gratitude to Brother Gordon M. Freeman for his untiring effort to obtain better working conditions for the men in the Valley and I also wish to state that we are 100 per cent with him.

James Quillen recently left TVA and went to work at the Marshall Ford Dam in Texas, where he is at present. Quillen had trouble with his home local in Florida and lost his card. Everything possible was done at both Norris and Chickamauga Dams to persuade this man to straighten out his card, but he is not a union man and is far better out than in. We feel that it is the duty of every local union to expose men of this type.

Since the court has given TVA the decision over the 19 utilities it is hoped that work in the Valley will progress rapidly. Bids are now being accepted on some of the equipment for the Chattanooga municipal plant.

The personnel office at Chickamauga Dam is working out an apprentice program which will be put in effect immediately. There is an evening class at the Chattanooga Vocational School which was formed primarily for TVA apprentices but is open to any one who is employed in the electrical field. I am sorry that none of the boys of L. U. No. 175 have taken advantage of this training. I am a firm believer that the surest way to raise the working standards for any craft is by selecting the men for that craft and giving them the broadest training possible.

Before signing off I wish to give my regards to Brother W. B. Doss and the rest of the old timers of L. U. No. 429, also Jimmie White, of L. U. No. 558, and the boys of Pickwick.

C. C. PENNINGTON.

L. U. NO. 494, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

Local No. 494 scores again, with the utility group well organized all over the state.

Another of Brother Brown's efforts has materialized. A meeting was called at Madison, Wis., in the Loraine Hotel for the forming of the State Conference of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The meeting was well represented, with delegates sent from all districts. Brother Paulsen, chairman of the International Executive Board, and Brother Manning, secretary and treasurer of the Illinois Conference, were also present to help us off on

the right foot. Dorothy Tracy, the very able and militant leader of the Kenosha telephone operators, was present and told of the progress of their organization.

Previous to the calling of the meeting, a request was sent over by Governor La Follette asking the group to step across the street to his office to become acquainted, as he was on the sick list and did not feel able to attend our conference; and gentlemen, if you have been watching the affairs of our progressive state in the last three years and have heard of our so-called little Wagner Act and other favorable legislation, you will realize why it was indeed a pleasure to shake hands with the Honorable Phil, as his friends call him. Incidentally, he is the governor who appointed International Representative E. J. Brown a member of the University of Wisconsin board of regents.

Getting back to our state conference. The meeting was called to order and the following officers were elected: Brother E. J. Brown, Milwaukee, president; Brother Ed Madsen, Racine, vice president; and Brother Peter Gencuski, West Allis, secretary and treasurer. The state was divided into five districts with one man from each district on the executive board, namely, Edward C. Olson, Superior, District A; C. H. Preston, Eau Claire, District B; Chester Stanley, Wisconsin Rapids, District C; A. H. Nelson, Madison, District D; John Daly, Milwaukee, District E.

A set of resolutions and by-laws was presented and adopted. The executive board was directed to meet at each legislative session, with a state convention to be held each year just previous to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention in the convention city. The meeting was brought to a close with a talk by Brother Brown on the necessities and aims of the association.

Highlights: Business Agent Charles Thurber, of Milwaukee, and Business Agent Ed Madsen, of Racine, trying to set a new high on cab rates. Brother Brown buying a drink for all the delegates. President Jack Daley taking the group to Brown's room for said drink. Finds Brown merely thought he had a bottle and himself hooked with the delegates and the drinks on him. Charles Thurber still thinks Brother Brown never had a bottle.

Work still hanging on pretty well. Hope to have all the boys working when the new housing project is started.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 505, MOBILE, ALA.

Editor:

Greetings from Local No. 505. We are young in age but are very proud of the fact we are really going places.

Local No. 505 was organized seven months ago, July 7, 1937, with a handful of ambitious men who wanted to see Mobile get some-

where. That is just what we have done, too. And we are still forging ahead.

Working conditions as a whole were very unsatisfactory—low wage scale, no closed shops and everyone at each other's throat. Through organization of the local and its first few men exerting every effort, conditions have greatly changed. The membership has more than doubled and every man is at work at a higher wage scale. Through the untiring efforts of our business manager, Brother Crooks (and he is a hustler, going day and night), we have several closed shops and he has signed up some large industrial jobs, which surely are a credit to any man. One of these said jobs having just been completed, the men were immediately placed on a still larger job with no loss of time. Do we like that!!

Until L. U. No. 505 was organized, we worked intermittently and at what wages we could get. This, compared with today's working conditions, tells a story within itself of what organized labor can accomplish.

With all our members pleasantly at work, we are in great shape to enjoy the opening of the gorgeous Azalea Trail, also the largest and most spectacular event of the year, Mardi Gras. We just wish we could share the pleasure and fun with all the Brotherhood elsewhere.

This is our first letter to the *JOURNAL* and in the February issue we note letters from other recently organized locals. We extend them best wishes and hope that they will be equally as successful in their efforts as we have been in ours. Boys, get back of it and push as hard as you can.

C. C. WILLIAMS.

L. U. NO. 511, VALDOSTA, GA.

Editor:

The *JOURNAL* has been getting along admirably without my contribution, but I'd like to get in again.

While our field is small and since we already have most of the power and light men in our territory as members of our local, our growth has been slow, we continue to get new members. At our last regular meeting eight candidates were initiated and we have several more men who will be taken in soon.

Since our local was formed there has been a much closer association between the employees and we feel that our members are of more value to our company.

During the last month, the former president of the Georgia Power and Light Co., R. Fitch, has been replaced by J. F. Bailey. Both of these men are first-class gentlemen and although it was with deep regret that we saw Mr. Fitch leave, we know that under Mr. Bailey our company will continue to be headed by a man who is sincerely a friend of his employees.

We all enjoy the *JOURNAL* very much and wish you continued success.

B. M. McCALL.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

We frequently hear an employer of labor express this idea, "I'll have nothing to do with a labor union. Unionism is an alien, subversive, communistic, and thoroughly un-American principle."

Such a notion, though long rooted in American industrial tradition, is absurd. The NIRA, in Section 7-a, recognized the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. Today the Wagner Labor Relations Act, part of the law of the land, requires that employers in America recognize the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively.

That men should associate to promote their individual and collective good is the most natural thing in the world, for this tendency

I Wonder

Sometimes I wonder why
We say and do
Things that mean nothing
To me and you
Yet to others whom we love so
well
It brings heartaches and tears
so true,
These things we say and do.

DORIS J. KENNY,

L. U. No. B-921.

of men to form associations is implanted by the Creator in their very nature. It is man's natural right to organize, and just as the state permits men to organize partnerships and corporations, so must the state permit men to organize labor organizations.

Labor unions are formed to promote better conditions of labor. They are agencies of the workers to enable them to correct social and economic maladjustments themselves. Labor unions are performing a function vitally important to the existence of the state and because of that should be encouraged by the state.

Many employers say that they grant the right of men to form labor organizations, but they say that the union should be purely local in character and resent what they term "outside interference of professional agitators." Are they justified? Look at it from this viewpoint and consider the missionary activities of the churches. The church has a message for men and they believe it of such vital importance that they are impelled to "go forth and teach all nations." The church does not ask whether men want it or not. It believes that the message is a good one and does not spare itself in bringing this message to all. Yet no missionary is regarded as an unwanted "outside professional agitator."

Labor unions, while a purely human institution, feel that they, too, have a message for all laboring men, a message of social economic salvation, and that its organizers are its missionaries.

In America, since the Civil War, there has been an alarming increase of the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. These few have, because they own or control the basic industries and credit, been able to lay upon the masses an economic dictatorship that is no better than was slavery itself.

In America 200 large corporations control more than 50 per cent of all corporate wealth. The employee does not know the name of his employers, and has no opportunity to bargain with them as individuals. A few major corporations dominate the labor market, dictating wages, hours of labor, and working conditions. In the cigarette industry, half a dozen huge corporations employ 99 per cent of all workers in this industry, and the fact that for years we have had a large army of unemployed makes it easy to see how fruitless would be the lot of the individual worker seeking to better his individual condition.

Unionism is but the reaction of labor to modern industrial conditions, where we have on one side the large corporations, and on the other side the nationally organized labor unions, through which by collective bargaining men can secure the rights and benefits which they could not secure under any condition as individuals.

The advantages of a strong labor organization are multifold, and if the employer will co-operate with the union, industry can be stabilized, sweat shops eliminated, living conditions improved, the employee, employer, and the community as a whole benefited.

The right to form a union is a natural right, and if the law makes collective bargaining legitimate and a necessary function of the union, what about the right to strike?

When workers feel that they are suffering injustices at the hands of the employer and have exhausted all peaceful means of solving these problems, then they most certainly have the right to strike. Men have the right to work and they also have the right to work under decent and humane conditions.

A strike is an effective method of calling to the attention of the public a protest against inhuman exploitation, poor working conditions, and low wages. Strikes are symptoms of social disorder and economic disease. The removal of the cause of these

disorders and disease is often achieved by the strike, but the strike should not be used to settle all differences. It should be the last resort, for industrial warfare is not a normal way to settle disputes. A more reasonable way is to sit down at a conference table and arrive at a reasonable and amicable solution.

It is the duty of the American worker, in these days of economic slavery, to belong to a strong labor union, to believe in it, work within it, and teach others by word and example the principle of economic and social justice.

P. C. MacKAY.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

The regular meeting of February will be remembered by those present as the most outstanding meeting put over by the local in recent years. Following the business the meeting blossomed forth into a regular stag party with excellent talent and lots of liquid refreshment for all. Brother Bill Lawton, of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, well known magician, gave a performance and was a stand-out, the local was fortunate in having him present. Also, Brother Denny, of the same local, who combined with Brother Bill Lawton and son, Jack, a member of Local No. 561, also Mr. J. Park, to form a banjo orchestra which was greatly appreciated, as also was Paul Dorion, accordionist, son of Brother A. Dorion, and Mr. T. Andrew, pianist. As the evening progressed, various talent was discovered amongst the Brothers present, among whom were Brothers J. Howard and R. Glaude, step dancers, and Brother Pat McCormick, who gave the male version of the hula hula, while Brothers Nimmo and Wier entertained with a number of songs.

During the evening our regular council chairman, Brother L. A. McEwan, made the presentation of an I. B. E. W. watch charm to our pensioner member, Brother Vesey. Brother McEwan outlined the set-up of the pension plan to the members and told us that Brother Vesey was the first railway man in Canada to receive the pension and the second in the I. B. E. W. in Canada. Brother Vesey made a suitable reply. The electrical supervisors from the various seniority points were present, mixed in with the boys to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

Credit must be given to President Eardly, who worked hard to make the evening a success. It was due to his efforts that the talent and also a considerable quantity of the refreshments were obtained gratis. Also to other members of the committee who helped toward its success in different ways.

This evening was put on in an attempt to get the membership out to the meetings and we hope that they will show their appreciation of the efforts of the executive board by showing up at the regular meetings from now on, as it depends entirely on the reaction of the membership as to whether they will be continued from time to time.

The credentials from the various federations, etc., connected with the railway labor movement in Canada for the convention, are now in the hands of the locals, and on looking over them all one cannot help but feel that the railway union movement is somewhat over-governed and that some of these federations could easily be done without at a saving of money to the locals. Let us take our local federations, for instance: They meet once a month when two or more delegates from each local get together and let off a lot of hot air and seldom get anywhere. All this could be abolished and a local federated committee set up to consist of the local chairman from each craft, and meet only

when necessary. The regional federations could also be abolished and when it would be necessary to send up a question to the regional officers of the company the regional chairmen of the crafts involved could get together and decide on a committee to meet management.

It might interest the C. N. R. locals to know that since the inception of the Regional Council No. 2 this local has not one occasion made use of the Central Region Federation, but has always handed its grievances over to the regional council to handle, as we believe that all grievances pertaining to the electrician should, whenever possible, be handled by an electrician. I might also add that this policy is in keeping with the instructions of the I. O., which at the inception of the council advised that all grievances should be handled through the council and not through federations.

Considerable discussion is heard from time to time on this subject and it is expected that it will be discussed at the various conventions.

In closing, to our own members, if you are satisfied with what your union is doing for you, come up to the meetings and show your appreciation. If you are not satisfied, come up to the meetings and tell us your troubles. We want you there and are sure you will find it an evening well spent.

R. W. Worraker.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Now that you have read so much about Local No. 632, I think it is no more than fair to allow you Brothers the opportunity to gaze upon the fair faces of these gentlemen who help the wheels of the old I. B. E. W. to turn. I am sorry to say it will be utterly impossible to get all of the boys of this local in, due to the fact that there are three shops in Atlanta some seven miles apart. But nevertheless, I think that we have the ugliest mugs here at South Shops and I will present herewith the gentlemen and if space will permit I will try to tell you some of their familiar characteristics.

Reading from left to right, back row, the gentleman with the cigarette, N. W. Sitton, better known as "Handsome," is a ladies' man and you can see him most any afternoon promenading down Peachtree Street. Next you see J. C. Wadle, who hails from Kentucky. Who knows but that this fine young man may become the President of the United States. G. A. Striplin, from Macon, Ga., the old sky-writer, takes all his sorrow to the air, being a first class pilot and owning his own plane, gives us plenty of dust. C. L. Gassaway is a man who loves nature. You may find him any old time after work at dear old Tenth and Hemphill Avenue, admiring the scenery (blonds). J. A. Bennett, commonly known as "Jack," also has ambitions as an orator. He never gets his tongue twisted in his eye teeth.

C. Grace, another foreigner, also seems to be ambitious, hails from dear old Indiana. Now just a plain old Georgia cracker. He wastes his time trying to invent some kind of a set, probably to check up on Hitler or Mussolini—who knows? E. D. Carney, who hails from Marietta, has not been with us very long but has found out that the seniority list starts at the top and not the bottom.

Front row, left to right, you will find H. C. Taylor, our boss, nevertheless a very handsome man, who hails from Kentucky, is a graduate of Coyne School, Chicago, and speaks English very fluently. Laying all jokes aside, he is an A-1 boss with union principles. G. L. Wade, with the old hat on, has as his hobby hunting, and believe me, he is a great hunter that—five shots at one rabbit, and no hit; 15 shots at two birds, and ditto. W. D. Shults, better known as "Dot,"



MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 632, ATLANTA

has high ambitions. Hopes to some day become an orchestra leader. Every time he hears the wrong note, you will hear him say, "Isn't that grand!" G. W. Wade's hobby is automobiles; his old V-8 chugs right on; he wouldn't swap it for a million. Next is G. A. Munsey; his hobby is farming. He has an old nag that you can count every rib on, yet he can make 50 bushels of corn to the acre in poor land.

Last of the mugs is E. J. Potts, the old Sentinel himself; his hobby is boat racing; won a loving cup once. Gentlemen, it must have been an accident. J. C. Hudgins, Jr., who was absent, leaves this picture unbalanced, but he is the envy of every girl for his beautiful curly hair. Now that you have gazed upon the fair Brothers and know also of their fantastical habits, I want to say this about it: I believe that we have the best shops on the entire Southern Railway System. I know also that the men in this shop are above the average. They are splendid church workers, well educated, most of them own property and are law-abiding citizens; last but not least, all are skilled mechanics in each particular line they do. Gentlemen, when we can boast of this, I believe in throwing the bride away and letting her go.

Yours for a better I. B. E. W.!

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. B-640, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Editor:

We are down here in the Copper State, where men are men and the women throw rocks at them. As you know, this state produces a great deal of the copper that our members patch together and call circuits and contacts. Believe it or not, I got a Christmas package wrapped in pure copper. Of course, it did not have the holly leaves stamped on it, but we have plenty of the yellow metal.

We haven't any too much work, but most of us are able to smack the wolf if he comes too near the door. I still read the JOURNAL, as I have for years. The information is good and the letters are great.

I am very much interested with the letter from Local No. B-1. Brother Newman has a good idea about the celebration. I hope to be able to visit St. Louis again in 1941 for the jubilee.

Brother, you are talking to old-timers now, and I claim to be one with a card for the past 31 years, No. 109685. Believe me, Brothers, it takes a union man to keep a card paid up three decades. No doubt

some of the boys have forgotten this old scribbler, but I am still able to get up or down poles, ladders or walls. Oh, yes, we climb the walls here (rock wall).

I am looking forward for another convention. I have not forgotten Miami in 1929. I was privileged to attend as a regular delegate and I hope our executive officers see fit to lower the age for pension, as I may need it in the near future, and if I do not live past the pension age of 65 years, somebody better have some of that pension for me when we meet on that beautiful shore.

It's cold in Colorado; squally Middle West, of all the states in this domain, I love the sunshine best.

O. L. WOODALL.

L. U. NO. 649, ALTON, ILL.

Editor:

Just a few lines from L. U. No. 649 to tell the Brothers of our doings lately, as it has been some time since L. U. No. 649 broke out with any news from this territory.

On January 16 we had the misfortune to lose one of our Brother members, Leon Lindsey Van Fleet, who was injured while working on the government dam by cutting his finger, and several weeks later lockjaw developed and it was necessary for him to secure hospital aid at St. Anthony's Infirmary, Alton, Ill.

Brother Van Fleet entered the hospital on Friday, and as he became unconscious shortly after, our business manager, Brother Prullage, was unable to obtain any information as to the address of his relatives.

Business Manager Prullage and Brother J. Voss did try in a quiet way to begin to gather some information. Brother Van Fleet's pockets were searched but they yielded nothing; his friends were then contacted and it was surprising how little Brother Van Fleet had told about himself to anyone. Brother George Palmer, at Decatur, Ill., had an address over four years old and said Brother Van Fleet had a wife and daughter in Philadelphia. Another friend had an address about two years old and said this was Brother Van Fleet's father. Brother J. Voss immediately wired this address Saturday, but the telegram came back marked "Unknown."

Business Manager Prullage and Brother Voss then went to Brother Van Fleet's rooming house in Woodriver, which is about five miles from Alton, and with the permission of the landlady had a look at his room, hoping to find some relative's address, but without success.

On Sunday word came from the infirmary that there was no hope, and at 5:30 the message was received that Brother Van Fleet had passed away.

Brother J. Voss then got permission from the county coroner to open a locked trunk in the deceased Brother's room, again hoping to find the desired information, and this did yield a 1937 Christmas greeting with a Philadelphia address on it, and Brother Voss immediately wired to that address. The following day the wire was returned marked "unknown."

About this time your press secretary, hearing of the unsuccessful attempts made by Business Manager Prullage and Brother Voss to locate the relatives, decided to get in touch with Brother Al Waters, a member of the Fraternity of the Air, Station W9SMF, in Alton, to try to locate by code some amateur station in Philadelphia. Brother Waters tried but was unable to get any results. We then decided to go over to our friend, Dr. W. G. Botterbush, who has Station W9LGT, and solicit his aid. Dr. Botterbush very readily agreed to help us. He immediately went on the air, and called for any station in Pennsylvania, especially around Philadelphia, hearing his voice to answer back as he had an important message for them, and believe it or not, immediately Mr. John E. Wagonseller, Station W3GS, Llanerch, Upper Darby, Pa., answered and said he was in a suburb about eight miles from Philadelphia, and that he could hear us very plainly, and to go ahead with the message and he would try to do his part out there.

Dr. Botterbush then stated the message, as we had given it to him and requested Mr. J. Wagonseller, in Philadelphia, to have the police department with their scout cars check the address for possible relatives. The message was then repeated and everything being o. k., Mr. Wagonseller said he would sign off and get busy. We urged him to answer back as soon as possible, if he got any information, as we would stay tuned to his station. In about 20 minutes Mr. Wagonseller answered back that he had been in contact with the police department but due to the lack of official form of the message they would be unable to render the assistance asked for over the short wave radio.

Mr. Wagonseller then said he would try again and see what he could do, and we explained that for any expense incurred on his part we would be glad to reimburse him. We were unable to contact Mr. Wagonseller further that evening, but early the next morning Dr. Botterbush received a telegram from him stating that he had located Mrs. Van Fleet and daughter, in Philadelphia, but that due to the lack of funds we should proceed with the burial here. Brother J. Voss wired back that we were sending a special message stating what the cost of the funeral would be, and that the Moose Lodge, Woodriver No. 1349, of which Brother Van Fleet was a member, would donate \$100 for funeral expenses and that this together with the Electrical Workers Benefit insurance would more than be enough to ship the deceased Brother east for burial. Mrs. Van Fleet again replied with a request to hold the funeral here.

Business Manager Prullage and Brother J. Voss made all arrangements and under the auspices of the Moose Lodge, Brother Van Fleet was laid to rest in a little cemetery in Woodriver, Ill., amid a large collection of flowers and surrounded by a delegation of friends and neighbors, who spoke of the high esteem in which he was held.

In making his last semi-monthly report to the local union our business manager requested all members who are constantly on the move to have some means of identification with them as to their name and address and whom to notify in case of accident.

We have since received a letter from Mr. Wagoner, who told us of what he did on the night of January 16: "I felt that the Wallace Street address was the right one, so I went to my local police department out here (I am in a suburban town about eight miles from Philadelphia) and with the influence of a friend up there, I got them to call the Philadelphia police precinct in which the address was located, and send a policeman to the address in question. Well, to make a long story short, Mr. Van Fleet's daughter called me on the telephone about a half-hour later, saying that she got the message and didn't have any money and to get in touch with you to bury the body out there. Not being able to get in touch with you on the air, I sent a telegram. It was a great pleasure to finally be able to locate the persons in question, and I am only glad to have been able to help."

L. A. LUCKER.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

The present depression is having a disastrous effect on one of the largest industries in the country, the building trades. This result is not at once apparent to the vast majority of the people whom it most directly affects. There may be some doubt whether it is a primary consideration at the present time of suffering and hardship. The first thought is undoubtedly the immediate welfare of the needy, which is as it should be. After that let us think about at least one of the disastrous results of the present depression.

When the income of a family provider is suddenly ended, his first thought is to supply the necessities of life to his family. The various building trades offer a possible outlet for his problem if he is at all mechanically inclined. Perhaps he has done carpenter work, electrical work, or even a little plumbing around the home. These trades have doubtless been more affected in the present depression than by any previous depression, because of this influx of cheap, unskilled labor. The electrical industry, because of a combination of circumstances, seems to be the trade most concerned of all the building trades in the present crisis.

A little more than a year ago a state electrical license law was passed regulating the electrical construction business through a system of licenses for the workman and the electrical contractor. This law was supported and juggled through the various departments and committees of the state government, largely by insurance companies and their supporters. Electrical inspectors paid by the proceeds of the license law are a decided asset to an insurance company, especially as far as farm property insurance is concerned. The cost of their own inspection department has been greatly reduced.

To obtain an electrical journeyman's or a contractor's license, it is only necessary for an applicant to answer a series of questions taken from the National Electrical Code, in which he has been duly instructed by state inspectors, pertaining to the use of electricity as it affects the safety of life and property. No previous practical experience, no mechanical ability and no moral responsibility are required under the new system. Before this law was made legal an average of four years of practical experience with competent journeymen was considered necessary to fit a man for the electrical trade, after which he was allowed to work at his trade alone. At that time he had, by practical application to his work and study of the various rules and usages of the electrical code, made himself a reliable and competent workman, ready to

offer his services to the paying customer. The customer could hire the man with confidence in his ability to perform the work required.

The license law has filled the electrical field with hundreds of licensed workers and small contractors who have been made electrical workers through their ability to answer questions taken from the National Code, in which they were duly instructed, regardless of their practical knowledge.

The farm lighting program that has been opened up in so many parts of this state offers a fertile field for these over-night electrical workers and contractors to practice on. The state electrical inspectors are making a valiant effort to overcome the influx of incompetent workers into the electrical field by holding schools of instruction. They are making a lot of code book electricians to fill up a trade that is already overcrowded. And they are making money doing it by the greatly increased inspection service. A man can in this way learn about the trade as he works in the capacity of a licensed electrician and the inspector can partially overcome a very bad result in a license law that legally permits a worker to practice on the paying public without previous practical experience.

The effect of all this is widespread. The electrical industry is filling up with cheap labor and cheap contractors, who probably are in the business only until they can make more money at their regular work, but who will leave their black mark on the business for years.

Electricity is an asset, an aid and an absolute necessity to the welfare of all mankind, but it is a friend only as long as it is handled and controlled by skilled, competent journeymen electrical workers; otherwise it becomes a menace to the lives and property of everyone. The electrical journeyman, proud of his long service in his chosen profession, of his mechanical and electrical ability, and of his reputation as a competent, reliable worker, cannot compete with the low prices at which the license-made worker offers his services. The electrical contractors who have built their businesses through the years, who have assumed their social responsibility in the affairs of the community in which they work, and who can give the public the responsible, dependable service they have a right to expect, cannot compete with the depression prices at which a \$5 licensed contractor, who carries his place of business in the trunk of his car, offers his services.

In the electrical trade, as in other trades, cheap, unskilled, unreliable labor is often far more expensive in the end than reasonably priced, competent, efficient labor. The electrical industry is a close, indivisible part of the life and welfare of every user of electricity. The thought of a world without the conveniences and necessities that have been brought within the reach of nearly everyone by those old progressive bona fide electricians is hard to imagine. And the thought that the business is being undermined by a law that does not serve the purpose for which it was intended, is a vital concern of everyone. No law at all is better than one which does not serve the interest and welfare of the most important group, the users of electricity, the people. All interested parties, and that must include everyone who uses electricity, should combine their strength either to remove the defects from the present state license law and have it amended or to have it ended. I. B. E. W. members should especially concern themselves with any present law or contemplated state license law.

C. C. BROWNING.

L. U. NO. 698, BESSEMER, ALA.

Editor:

"I will write just a few lines to let you Brothers know we are still alive. Our local is so small we do not have much excitement to write about, but we are hoping that when the municipal electric project gets under way here in Bessemer our membership will increase.

All our members except one work in industrial plants and we do not get around to pick up much news, but our greatest desire is to build a strong union here in the movement with you other Brothers.

HENDON FOSTER.

L. U. NO. B-702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Springfield Branch

Editor:

Last month the local, as a whole, voted a special assessment to help the boys in Danville and Champaign who are on strike. We hope it will enable the boys to hold out.

Hubbard Perkins, "Square-Bend," says he doesn't believe in childish diseases. However, "Perk" suddenly found he had small-pox. Springfield has had quite an epidemic of the disease, but it is about at its limit. "Perk" finally came back to work, none the worse for his experience, except for that tired feeling derived from housecleaning.

"Sheik" Lewis is home again, after his visit to Mayo Brothers. "Sheik" submitted to an operation some time ago, but went back again for another. We hope to see you back in a "safety," soon, "Sheik."

Monday, Springfield was the scene of a rather bad truck and train wreck. One man was killed outright and several were seriously injured. Five or six coaches of a fast passenger train were derailed or turned over and the huge engine finally came to a rest headed in the opposite direction. Thousands of people flocked to the scene of the disaster and all wondered how so many people escaped death.

There is a question in my mind about a certain clause I believe is included in every contract signed by the local, and perhaps some of you Brothers could clarify my mind about it.

Just what does seniority mean when men are laid off due to a slack in work?

I have always understood that the youngest man in the service in the department must go first. However, a question arises—Does that clause actually mean the length of service in the department or does it mean the length of service with the company, regardless of the number of departments the person has served?

Oh yes, before we forget it, who threatened to buy a pair of "spurs" and take whose job away? All in a kidding manner, of course.

HAROLD M. HANON.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

As this is my first effort as press secretary of L. U. No. 716, I will have to ask you Brothers to have patience with me, and as time rolls along maybe I will improve, I hope.

There are so many things happening nationally that it keeps a person's mind in a whirl. I have noticed that President Roosevelt has singled out craft unions, with the charge that their hourly wage rate is too high in some localities. That sounds a little unusual coming from him, for he has always advocated better conditions for the working people.

I think instead of condemning men who through their years of effort in building up unions have been able to better their conditions considerably, if he would center his fire instead on the cause of the under-paid

worker, he would be really accomplishing something. It is not so much that the craft unions are getting too much, but the trouble lies in the fact that the unorganized worker is not getting enough.

I am not the kind that calls himself 100 per cent Roosevelt when the President is attacking big business and then when he happens to step on my toes drop that percentage. The President himself doesn't claim to be 100 per cent perfect. He admits that he, like any other mortal, is capable of making mistakes.

Personally, I think the average union man is open-minded and if the President can prove his point that wages being too high in certain localities are retarding building, they will string along with him.

I do not know what conditions are nationally, but I do know something about conditions here in Houston, Texas. The chief complaint heard here is that the craft union wages are so high that they are retarding residential building.

I know for a fact that there are plenty of non-union laborers available here, who call themselves skilled craftsmen, who can be hired at from \$3 to \$6 per day. Now if there is plenty of that kind of labor available at ditch digger wages, it seems to me that the city of Houston ought to be enjoying one of the greatest residential building booms in its history, but it is not. Then there must be something else that is causing residential building to lag, besides the wages of organized labor?

My point is that by hiring cheap labor no one gains anything out of it, for it takes them longer to complete a job. And when they call themselves through and the owner and building contractor get together to figure up what they think will be an enormous saving they have made by hiring cheap, unskilled labor, they are amazed to find that the job has cost them as much or more than if they had used union men. But that is only the beginning for the owner, for the first cost is not the last cost. He soon learns that the lack of knowledge of the unskilled worker and his lack of interest in his work will cost him plenty. For when the foundation begins to sink, the doors sag and the paint begins to peel, that is when the owner will really begin to squeal. He will then be a sadder but wiser man for he will know when you buy something cheap that is just what you will get. If he had hired union men he would have found that it cost less in the long run, for he would have had a better job all around. Good wages make satisfied workers and satisfied workers build satisfactory homes.

Here in Houston the recession or depression, whatever you want to call it, is being felt considerably. We have over 10 per cent of our members out of work and things do not look any too bright. May sound pessimistic but it is a fact. We have quite a few worthy traveling Brothers coming here, but when they see the number of home guards on the bench they do not seem to stay long. While on the subject of travelers, I would like to say this: I hear quite a few of the old time travelers complaining about the warmth or rather lack of warmth of their reception at different locals over the country, in comparison with the way they used to be received in olden days. Now to my way of thinking there is a reason for that for in the olden days a working man owning a car was the exception instead of the rule, as it is today. And good highways were few and far between. The majority of travelers in those days had to do their traveling on a passenger train or on the roads. They weren't so quick to jump from town to town seeking greener pastures. It took a little more courage to be a traveler then than it does today. For with the coming of good roads and every man owning a car, traveling became a game any-

one could play. Consequently, when one particular local through the local members' efforts secures a higher wage rate than that prevailing in other localities that local union automatically finds itself awfully popular with the traveling Brothers. I often hear travelers say that they are the ones who improve local conditions, but I say if they are so good at improving conditions, why don't they improve them where they came from, instead of waiting until some other local betters their conditions and then start flocking in?

JOE F. MACPHERSON.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

While the JOURNAL was a little late this month it was right up to its usual standard. The timely warning by our International Office and the letters to locals on the same subject, in which they warn us that the Edison Electric Institute, and our friends, the Manufacturers Association, are about to try to put a fast one over on us again, should be given plenty of thought and action, mostly action, by all locals, for once they get it in the code, which is a possibility, unless we put plenty of publicity in their way, it is going to be too late to howl. We have one of the so-called small locals in this city, but we intend to do all in our power to put the spotlight on this move on the part of our enemies, and we are confident the larger locals will be on the job to do the same.

The letters to Correspondence are all good this month, plenty of sound logic in some, and just the right amount of clean good humor in others. I only have one howl to make and that is that my favorite scribe from 211, Atlantic City, failed to contribute, and I am worried about that boy Bachie. I am wondering if the cold and snow have got him down. Anyway I know we will hear from him next month, also know a certain guy in this neck of the woods who is going to be put on the pan plenty. We had another cold spell here this week, Bachie, in fact it was so cold that most of the boys who work true to nature from the waist up, had to put on their shirts. I hear some of them didn't have a shirt and had to borrow one.

Work in South Florida at this writing is strictly at a standstill for all crafts, due to the fact that all the jobs that were under way are cleaned up, and the contemplated work is still on paper. There are some small house jobs under way but our non-union chip basket contractors are taking care of that. The wiremen are just getting enough time to keep the grocery man in a good humor. We hear there is plenty of work coming up, but there is no guarantee attached to the rumors.

The frontispiece, "From Desolation of War Deliver Us," is a masterpiece in every sense of the word at this time; for thousands of I. B. E. W. members, myself included, saw plenty of the desolation shown on this picture, and I believe we are unanimous in not wanting our sons to face the same ordeal to make the world safe for the money investors and munition makers.

J. H. G.

L. U. NO. 738, MARSHALL, TEXAS

Editor:

Now guess? Just a little news from Local No. 738. Having been organized for only a short time, we are about to catch up with some of our business, not monkey business, but just hard down work.

Now to get started, we will have to give L. U. No. 329, of Shreveport, La., a big hand, as we look at them as our big Brother, and know when we need help, they are ready.

They have really helped us quite a bit in our troubles, and quite a bunch of clever heads, I'll say.

After lots of hard work, we find that we have 85 per cent of all electrical workers for the Southwestern Gas and Electrical Co. in East Texas, but we haven't stopped. We are hard at work on getting the rest of the corn gathered, and think we can. We have traveled many hard roads and know when we can get help, so we just keep on going.

We had our first contract signed last April 16, by the Southwestern Gas and Electric Co. without any trouble, and it is working just fine and hope it stays that way.

Now we may be young but we are not quite lost, for we are hard at work for the next contract, which will be April 16, 1938 (nearly here), and to get the rest of the corn gathered.

There is one thing we will have to brag about and that is our members. They really do stick together, just like a bunch of flies in a can of glue, and with this we hope to get somewhere. They are always willing to help all they can.

The officers of L. U. No. 738 are: President, R. H. Boyett; vice president, Roy Smith; recording secretary, N. M. Barber; financial secretary, Oliver Allen. On the executive board are Brothers Dean Carpenter, R. H. Boyett, N. B. Owens, R. B. McClinton, Ray Roberts, J. W. Thompson and R. F. Warner.

The business manager for us is Brother P. J. Trantham, ex-president of L. U. No. 329, of Shreveport, La. He is the man who has really taken care of his job. He is also the business manager of Local Unions Nos. 329 and 324.

This little place on the map called Marshall is what we think is one of the best organized towns in East Texas. We have now only a few non-union workers here in all the different crafts. Although we are not perfect, we are hard at work to do our best in which we hope to win in the end.

So far we have not been bothered with the C. I. O. In fact, all we know about the C. I. O. is what we read in the newspapers. We are well assured that everything can get along without the C. I. O. We can stay with the A. F. of L. and keep going. Somehow the C. I. O. does not fit so well in the South.

Well, I have my mind on the shores of Caddo Lake, where I would like to be, but I can't be there as I have promised one of my dear Brothers I would go with him to visit a friend who is still on the top of the fence and try to show him what is on our side. I will tell you of a case where a man gets a \$75 a month raise and better working conditions and still says no; it has me beat, but I haven't given up.

We have accomplished a lot this past year, and hope the next year will be better than the last. We would like to hear from some of the older locals. Maybe they can give us some new advice that would help us.

N. M. ("RED") BARBER.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

We have been scurrying around trying to check on the REA projects in this state, and to date some interesting facts have been uncovered—such as the very low rates of pay and the all too few hours of work the fellows are able to get in each week. We are also trying to find out where these projects are under process of construction, that we may assist our out-of-work linemen to make enough to live during the winter. But we are going to delve deeper and see if we can't improve these conditions.

Evidently the ordinary members of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., such as you

and I, are forgetting they are supposed to be bitter enemies. We have noticed several instances where they have united in presenting their claims to employers. And got them, too. May we soon see the day when organized labor realizes we must all pull together to attain our aims.

We understand that our local is now being dubbed a "communistic upheaval" by one of the fair-haired boys, who was gifted at birth with an extraordinarily long tongue and is a shining light of the "Employees Protective Association." (Every time we see that name we think of Amos and Andy.) And our forefathers fought the Revolution because they were taxed without representation. Well, some spineless specimens of the superior (?) animal shouldn't kick if eventually they get it in the neck.

Most of our meter readers, after getting overtime, an eight-hour day and no days taken out of their vacations, allowed themselves to be lapsed out for non-payment. Well, boys, there'll come a day.

The WPA is rapidly becoming the source of the latest jokes, the butt of every speaker before Ad-Sell, Rotary and all the other fancifully named organizations of business men, organized to fix prices, reduce competition and make everything smooth for business. Even the white-collared chappies who hold impressive titles are throwing the axe at the organization created to prevent a few million unfortunate souls from starving. Of course, there is no reason to keep them alive and if our government were as beneficent as some we would probably relieve the problem by allowing the Army to waste a few cents in target practice. After all, it wouldn't be a waste, as an army must have its target practice, and why not live targets? But, has it ever occurred to those who so smugly sit at their 50 or 75 cent or \$1 dinners that the greater portion of those now listed on WPA rolls are the poor, deluded foreigners who were imported to this country years ago by those in search of cheap labor, through glowing pictures of the dollars that grew on every tree in America, and dwarf trees at that? Imported, with no knowledge of the language, no skill at any craft, no money and enough kids to keep them from getting restless, regardless of how hard they must work, or how long the hours.

Personally, it is time that criticism be directed where it belongs, and if every member of every business men's group were to discontinue their dinners for one year and devote the money and effort to employing labor, there wouldn't be enough names left on the WPA rolls to cut the grass on the lawns in Podunk.

We also notice that the very same business men, loudest in their criticism, are the first to take advantage of the opportunity that the WPA offers to improve the street in front of their place of business.

Let's stop this silly "Waste Publicly Advertised" and substitute "Work Prevents Anarchy."

We noticed in one issue of the Omaha Shopping News that our nation's bill for electricity during 1937 amounted to \$150,000,000—rather a tidy sum. What we are most interested in is—how much of that did the men who keep the lines "hot" receive?

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

L. U. NO. 767, BATON ROUGE, LA. Editor:

At a special meeting in the city hall we were pleased to have with us Brother G. X. Barker, international vice president, and Brother O. A. Walker, international representative, who gave us their decision in our recent dispute with Local No. 995 in regard to jurisdiction. They also gave us a

very interesting talk on the growth of the I. B. E. W., especially in the South.

At a supper given in honor of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, from Washington, D. C., at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, La., two of our worthy Brothers, A. E. Lee (president of Local No. 767) and C. L. Adams, had the honor of representing Local No. 767 at the gathering. They report lots of eats and drinks. Also had the pleasure of meeting Brother D. W. Tracy, international president of the I. B. E. W., from Washington, D. C.

At a recent meeting of Local No. 767, quite a few members were nominated to attend a State Federation of Labor convention at Bogalusa, La., to be held April 4, 5 and 6. Others will be nominated and all voted on at our next regular meeting. As we only have credentials for a few, those receiving highest number of votes will get to make the trip. Don't forget your "Union Labels," Brothers. You must show at least five on the garments you wear.

H. Q. GANTT.

L. U. NO. 790, JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS Editor:

If you have room in the back of a page in the JOURNAL, I would like to put in a few lines from Local No. 790. I believe it's one of the biggest little locals in the I. B. E. W. We are 23 strong. We got together here in about 1934. We have a joint local made up of linemen, plant men of the Gulf Public Service Co. and three of us narrow backs. We have a pretty tough time, but we hold our own. You may have read about the Gulf Public boys pulling their little strike here about a couple of years ago, and we had a nice little battle for about three days, but put it down in a big way. Thanks to the good people of Jacksonville, we had all things with us, but I think it was a little too easy for some of the boys. There are some of them still wanting to fight. In fact, if China had this gang they would have no trouble cleaning up Japan, with "Big Bill" Bellamy as captain. A lineman, he is a little boy of about 270 pounds, but is not very fat. The bigger boys are always picking on him, but outside of all that, we are doing very well.

We have taken in about four new members in the past year. About half of the plant men are card men and the rest are not. But we hope to have it a closed shop soon.

We meet the first and third Fridays of each month, so if any of you good Brothers are ever in Jacksonville on those nights, drop in to see us. You will always be welcome.

We have several champion domino players in the hall. Big Bill is about the best. He is always going to smother somebody out, and he will if you are not careful.

Now there is one thing we need down here, and that is some advice. We want some good Brother to tell us how to get our boys to attend all meetings. So if anyone can tell us some way, we will be glad to try it.

I wonder how many of the Brothers read their JOURNAL from cover to cover each month. Well, I always try to, and I get lots of good out of it each month and a lot of kick out of the Editor's notes. That is why I am doing this bit of scribbling now. I have been asking each month why our local can't write something for the JOURNAL. So finally the president, Mervin Ragsdale, put the goat on my back. So now I can see why our friend Mack has never done so. It is really a job, but maybe I will do better next time.

Our closest neighbor is Longview, Texas. The boys are pretty strong over there, too.

If you don't believe it, go on over and ask for a job without your ticket. The first thing the old employees will ask you is for your card. We have been planning to pay those boys a visit soon.

We regret to say we lost our business manager in the past month, Old "Chesty" W. T. Stevens, a 100 per cent man. Hello, "Chesty," wherever you are. When you are in East Texas, don't forget us, old top. We will never forget you. You have done some fine work for us, old boy.

It is looking like springtime down in this part of the country. The grass is getting green, the trees are budding out; it will soon be picnic time. We had some big times last summer on our picnics, and I hope we will do the same thing this year in a big way, and hope some other local can join us.

"SPAT."

L. U. NO. B-816, PADUCAH, KY.

Editor:

At our last meeting we took in three new members and gave them the oath and obligation. The new men were W. B. Crosthwait, W. H. Huddleston and Howard Hicks. All three men are from our transportation department. Meeting before last, which was held on January 26, we gave the oath and obligation to Hurly Rudolph, who is from the transportation department also. At present writing we have all of the bus drivers except two who are members in good standing.

We received two new applications for membership and one application for transfer into our local. At present all our members are working full time, but no new work has been opened up as yet.

At this time Local Union No. B-816 goes on record as having a regular initiation, and believe you me, you had better wear two pairs of pants if you are to get the goat. If I can believe what I have heard about it, she is plenty hard to take.

RUEDEMAN MEYER HARMON.

L. U. NO. B-929, TITUSVILLE, PA.

Editor:

Here comes a few words from a new scribe and a new local, just reorganized a short time. The main trouble here seems to be lack of interest in the meetings as it was in the old local, but we are hoping it will pick up in the near future. As to conditions here there is not enough work to go around at the present time but are hoping with the rest of the Brothers that it, too, will improve in the near future. In closing let me say we are proud to have a local of the old I. B. E. W. here again.

R. W. PETERSON.

L. U. NO. B-983, DANVILLE, KY.

Editor:

As you have never heard from L. U. No. B-983, of Danville, Ky., and as March is usually a windy month, I will blow in a few lines to let the folks know that we are still in line down here and are progressing nicely, although we haven't any agreement signed yet. We are preparing one to be presented soon. We have at this time quite a number over the amount that is required to put L. U. No. B-983 on the boom. We are expecting Mr. Wall to come to our rescue in the near future and help our local union put this job over the top in a big way.

Here is hoping to see this in print, providing the March wind does not get to blowing too hard and blow this on through Washington. In case it does stop there and you get this in print we may try again some day.

C. A. HURST.

L. U. NO. B-1085, NEW YORK CITY

Local Union No. B-1085 was organized but a short time ago. It consists of men servicing public address, home and auto radios, household electric refrigerators and other plug-in appliances. This local has made some progress in organizing service men in New York City. We ask the co-operation of the members of all other locals to encourage all service men they come in contact with to join our local.

We have endorsed the National Association for the Prevention of Radio Interference. An article covering this organization's work appeared on page 16, January, 1938, JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. We ask all locals to endorse the N. A. P. R. I., as this should benefit the public at large as well as all radio and electrical workers.

RAYMOND RAPPOTT.

L. U. NO. B-1094, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, as as Old Man Summer is treating us so kind, I guess it is because our jobs at Sparrows Point were finished and everyone was out but a few. I was going to tell why they kept their jobs, but looks like it did not get past Edith and Doris, so I guess I won't try any more. I guess at that it is a good thing they didn't pass it, for we can give lots of good reasons.

Well, Brothers, we have more new members this month. We are going up all the time. We wish to welcome everyone and hope you will be with us a long time.

We have changed our meetings to the first and third Tuesdays of each month and hope everyone will be there.

We hope to have more news next time or come to our meetings and we can tell you better and maybe you can help us by being there, so please try and come down to St. Paul Street.

To L. U. No. 28, Baltimore, Md.:

Officers and members of No. 28, we wish to thank you for the help you have given us to get our local where it is. We wish to thank you for the use of your hall. It is good to know we have someone we can go to for help and one we know we can depend on when we need help. We will always be more than glad to do anything we can to help you. We wish you lots of good luck.

W. J. S.

L. U. NO. B-1096, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Editor:

May I take this opportunity of thanking you for your reply to our letter and for the pamphlet, which I feel sure will be a great help in future correspondence.

We became Local No. B-1096 of the I. B. E. W. on October 9, 1937, and at our first annual meeting, the election of officers resulted as follows: Herbert Spurgeon, president; John Swanton, vice president; William Robinson, business manager; Joseph Beauvais, treasurer; Norman O'Neill, recording secretary; James Reek, financial secretary; executive board, Frank Elliott, William O'Neill, Walter Gervais, Ralph Santos, Joseph Beauvais, Stanley Parkinson and James McGarty. Thomas Eastham was later appointed press secretary.

We report that we are now 100 per cent in the union and progressing as well as can be expected, business having been very bad during the past few months, but we are hopeful of an improvement in the near future. In spite of poor conditions, the management of the Anaconda, in their usual manner, rewarded all employees on the payroll since October 1 with a Christmas

gift of a turkey, the distribution taking place on the afternoon of Christmas Eve, the affair being handled by the shop officials and our local union officials.

A great innovation that took place at our shop during 1937 was the granting of a week's vacation with pay to all employees who had been employed at the Anaconda for the period of one year or more.

A recreation room has been set aside for the benefit of the employees, where lunches, smoking and card games may be enjoyed during the noon hour.

Safety Director James Hetherington reports that during the last quarter of 1937 a great decrease in accidents was noted. At the present time only one accident is on the books. John Wood, who had the misfortune to suffer a broken ankle in a fall from a ladder. The best wishes of all the Brothers go to "Woody" for a speedy recovery, and congratulations to him for his fine spirit in attending meetings in spite of his disability.

In regard to sports, may I say that we are fairly active. Our baseball team last summer finished the season in a tie for the City Manufacturers' championship, only to lose the final play-off in a closely played best-two-out-of-three games.

In golf, Rhode Island Manufacturers' League honors went to the boys of the Anaconda Wire & Cable golf team for the first time, but as the team is getting better all the time, high hopes are held for a repeat next season.



You want the JOURNAL!

We want you to have the JOURNAL!

The only essential is your

Name.....

Local Union.....

New Address.....

Old Address.....

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Soccer and bowling are the present games we are contesting. Our soccer team is in the City League, while the bowling is made up of a shop league, consisting of teams from all departments and one team representing the Anaconda in the City League.

Congratulations to Brothers Davey Cathers and Manuel Alves on their New Year venture into matrimonial life.

We had a surprise visit from International Representatives Walter Kenefick, of Massachusetts, and Francis Moore, of Connecticut, last week. They met with our officers and William Morley, manager of Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., was invited to be present.

After the meeting they adjourned to the T. K. Club, Pawtucket, for the purpose of dining and wining. This was followed by such indoor sports as story telling, bowling, billiards, ping pong and poker, the poker game lasting until the wee small hours. Finally, festivities came to an end and everyone went home feeling that this was a pretty good old world, after all!

I hope to have a picture of our officers for the next mail to send to you.

T. EASTHAM.

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

The lumber trusts and other building material companies have tried to get rich quick and as a result they have darned near killed the goose that laid the golden egg. They make big profits and then tell the customer that wage increases are to blame for higher building costs. Building slows down and Mr. Customer thinks that the wage earner (better known as the labor skate) is to blame. I'm sure that all members would welcome an article from the International Office giving a breakdown on material profits versus labor costs on residential construction.

This article should show labor costs on the materials from the raw product down to the finished house. Giving a total labor cost, material companies' profits, and the overhead such as the real estate company's fees, etc., an article of this type would show Mr. John O. Public who gets the cream and who gets the skimmed milk in building costs.

You Brothers who catch trouble calls for the shop in which you work. If a call takes less than an hour, does the customer and sometimes the contractor kick when you charge an hour's time? A Brother brought out a good point in a recent meeting. When you call a doctor for your family and he is in your home, say 15 or 20 minutes, do you tell him to send you a bill for a quarter or half hour's time? Indeed not. You tell him to send you a bill for services rendered. When you answer a trouble call you are not answering a labor call. You are rendering service in an emergency, therefore it is a service call and should be billed and charged as such. Shouldn't your years of training and study be worth something to you as same as the doctor's training is to him?

I read in a book recently that 5c worth of iodine in a certain gland is all that keeps a sane man from being an idiot. That's a good thought to cool your temper with when some wise guy gets it all aroused.

TOM M. RUSHING.

I. B. E. W. RING

The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at \$9.00

ELECTRICAL WORKERS HELP MAKE EL PASO PAGEANT SUCCESS

All the world, transported here on a magic carpet, visited El Paso, in January, as more than 100,000 citizens, representing every state in the Union, lined the streets of the city that for the day was the capital of Texas, to witness the breath-taking beauty of the third annual Sun Carnival Parade.

Awed onlookers, who kept agreeing that each float that passed by was "the best yet," also were in accord in the belief that the 1938 pageant had achieved its goal in eclipsing its predecessors, brilliant as their offerings were.

When the judges finished their gigantic task of selecting winners, the grand sweepstakes prize was given to Price's Dairy, for the beautiful Switzerland float depicting "peace."

Scores of countries were depicted in the parade which stretched for miles—chill Alaska, the romantic nations of Persia, Egypt, Turkey and Siam, the rugged Argentine, Costa Rica, Greenland and the Madeira Islands, to mention a few. The green shamrocks of Ireland were represented. Italy paraded past. Colorful Roumania briefly held the stage. China and Japan—not battling here, but competing in friendly competition—also were represented, the doll-like children on the floats winning the praises of the spectators.

The 65 floats, interspersed among 20 bands, brought forth a bewildering display of dazzling colors defying description.

A striking float was that of the 21 railroad brotherhoods, entitled "Golden Gate Bridge," which won first place in the Class A section of division four. Like the locomotive and train which the brother-

hoods entered last year, it won the praise of all spectators.

For the parade, labor was allotted the "Great Works of Man," therefore, the Golden Gate Bridge, one of the greatest feats of modern engineering, was selected as the theme for the railroad organizations.

The float was 34 feet long and 14 feet high; the bridge was finished in silver flitter, which was dazzling in the sunlight—the apron of the float was cerise and canary with blue representing the water under the bridge. The monograms of the three railroads—the Southern Pacific, Texas Pacific and Santa Fe, were on each side of the float. The float was designed by Mr. G. Harris Shelton, official Sun Carnival artist, and built by John Gallagher.

As in other years, the railroads, through our local officials, co-operated in every way, helping to make the float a prize winner.

The float committee consisted of the following:

Auxiliary O. R. C.—
Mrs. J. C. Shows.
Mrs. J. Lemstra.
G. I. A. to B. L. E.—
Mrs. C. A. Folk.
Mrs. W. W. Hanson
Mary Milton Lodge, B. R. T.—
Mrs. J. M. Goodell.
Mrs. J. H. Rives.
White Rose, B. R. T.—
Mrs. F. S. Norton.
Mrs. Justine Jackson.
New Franklin, B. L. F. & E. No. 133—
Mrs. J. A. Knott.
Mrs. J. H. Woodley.
El Paso Lodge No. 490, B. L. F. & E.—

Mrs. John Merritt.
Mrs. F. A. Rehrig.
Lodge No. 192, B. L. E.—
I. E. Elder.
W. A. Jackson.
Lodge No. 591, B. L. E.—
Gordon Gunn.
Frank Myers.
Lodge No. 664, B. L. F. & E.—
J. H. Woodley.
Arthur Horn.
Lodge No. 757, B. L. F. & E.—
T. J. Gorman.
John Dennis.
Lodge No. 261, B. L. F. & E.—
W. T. Bryant.
L. E. Beahler.
Lodge No. 135, B. L. F. & E.—
H. J. McGovern.
C. W. McGehee.
Lodge No. 800, B. R. T.—
A. M. Sander.
D. S. Evans.
Lodge No. 80, B. R. T.—
H. N. Corp.
Dan Curry.
O. R. C.—
Frank Ashe.
International Association of Machinists—
C. E. Westbrook.
J. W. Stevenson.
International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers—
H. L. Downum.
H. L. Pierce.
Car Men—
P. J. Sleet.
P. York.
International Brotherhood of Sheet Metal Workers—
L. A. Jackson.
Wadsworth Blythe.
Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., Local No. 726—
Russel Mack.
Frank Tessman.
Clerks—
L. C. Cody.
J. F. Davis.

WHICH ARE YOU?

Are you an active member, the kind that would be missed,
Or are you just contented that your name is on the list?
Do you attend the meetings, and mingle with the flock,
Or do you stay at home and criticize and knock?
Do you take an active part to help the work along,
Or are you satisfied to be the kind that "just belong"?
Do you ever go to visit a member who is sick?
Or leave the work to just a few and talk about the clique?
There is quite a program scheduled that I'm sure you've heard about,
And we'll appreciate if you, too, will come and help us out.
So come to the meetings often and help with hand and heart,
Don't be just a member, but take an active part.
Think this over, member, you know right from wrong,
Are you an active member or do you just belong?
(Sent in by J. E. MORSE, L. U. No. 73.)



This striking float, representing the Golden Gate Bridge, was entered by the Railway Labor organizations in the Sun Carnival Parade at El Paso

Courtesy Russell Mack

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

STANLEY & PATTERSON COMPANY, 150
Varick St., New York City.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION,
Bayonne, N. J.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,
419 Lafayette St., New York City.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 5100 North
Ravenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,
Pa.

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport,
Conn.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St.,
New York City.

COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300
Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New
York City.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14
Ave. L, Newark, N. J.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,
103 Park Ave., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,
14th St. & East Ave., Long Island City,
N. Y.

ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 130 West 3rd
St., New York City.

WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG.
CO., St. Louis, Mo.

J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll
St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE
CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin,
Pa.

UNIVERSAL SWITCHBOARD CORP., 15
North 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie
St., Chicago.

HUBERTZ-ROHS, 408 South Hoyne Ave.,
Chicago.

BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St.,
Chicago.

CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426
S. Clinton St., Chicago.

PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W.
Lake St., Chicago.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO, 500
S. Throop St., Chicago.

REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave.,
Chicago.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West
Grand Ave., Chicago.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton
Ave., Chicago.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 551 W.
Monroe St., Chicago.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 322 N. Des
Plaines St., Chicago.

C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St.,
Chicago.

FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis,
Mo.

THE PRINGLE ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO.,
INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 16th St.,
New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, 351-3 West 41st St., New
York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van
Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON COMPANY, 150
Varick St., New York City.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., Wood-
ward and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT
CORP., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island
City, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO.,
INC., Dry Harbor Rd. and Cooper Ave.,
Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COM-
PANY, Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO.,
Yonkers, N. Y.

COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Paw-
tucket and Central Falls, R. I.



WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.
 MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1496 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

GARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKERS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.
 TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

STANDARD ELEC. EQUIPMENT CORP., Long Island City, N. Y.
 JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIRING DEVICES

GAYNOR ELECTRIC CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

JOHN I. PAULDING, INC., New Bedford, Mass.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 GROSS CHANDLER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City.
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 THOMAS A. CONLAN, 60 West 15th St., New York City.
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 ANSLEY, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York City.
 DE WALD, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
 PIERCE ARROW RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

FERGUSON, 745 Broadway, New York City.
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
 ESTEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.
 LUXOR RADIO, 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.
 TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.
 CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Wooster St., New York City.



★

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

★

- ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
- ABELS-WASSERBERG CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- ACTIVE LAMP CO., 124 West 24th St., New York City.
- AETNA LAMP SHADE CO., 49 East 21st St., New York City.
- ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.
- ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., 395 4th Ave., New York City.
- AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, 3 West 19th St., New York City.
- FREDERICK BAUMANN, 109 East 19th St., New York City.
- B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.
- BEAUX ART, 194 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.
- BILLIG LAMP CO., 135 West 26th St., New York City.
- BROADWAY LAMP & NOVELTY, 457 West Broadway, New York City.
- CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.
- CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE, 33 West 17th St., New York City.
- CITY LAMP SHADE CO., 132 West 21st St., New York City.
- COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE, 37 East 21st St., New York City.
- DANART, 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- DANSHADES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.
- DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.
- DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.
- EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.
- ELMO LAMP SHADES, 38 West 21st St., New York City.
- FILSTEIN BROS., 382 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- FLORENCE LAMP SHADES, 150 West 22nd St., New York City.
- FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
- GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
- H. GOLDBERG, INC., 30 West 26th St., New York City.
- GOODLITE, 36 Green St., New York City.
- GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 27 West 24th St., New York City.
- GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 27 West 27th St., New York City.
- GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.
- PAUL HANSON CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- J. B. HIRSH CO., 18 West 20th St., New York City.
- MAX HORN CO., 236 5th Ave., New York City.
- HY-ART LAMP & SHADE, 35 West 31st St., New York City.
- IDEAL LAMP & SHADE, 30 West 26th St., New York City.
- INDULITE, 110 West 18th St., New York City.
- INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 50 West 17th St., New York City.
- FRED JOWDY LAMP & SHADE, 133 West 24th St., New York City.
- KING LAMP, 457 West Broadway, New York City.
- KEG-O-LITE, 40 West 20th St., New York City.
- LAGIN VICTOR, 49 West 24th St., New York City.
- LULIS CORP., 29 East 22nd St., New York City.
- LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., 146 West 25th St., New York City.
- MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE, 16 West 19th St., New York City.
- MARIO MFG. CO., INC., 390 4th Ave., New York City.
- MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.
- MODERN ONYX, 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP, 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NEAL LAMP CO., 247 Centre St., New York City.
- NOE-WM. R. CO., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- NUART, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- S. ORTNER, 36 West 24th St., New York City.
- ONYX NOVELTY, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- EDWARD PAUL CO., 1133 Broadway, New York City.
- PERIOD LAMP & SHADE, 32 East 28th St., New York City.
- PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 1107 Broadway, New York City.
- QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.
- QUOIZEL, 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.
- RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.
- SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.
- ROBBIE ART CO., 573 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- S. & J. ROLES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.
- L. ROSENFELD CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.
- GEO. ROSS CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.
- SALEM BROS., 122 Centre St., New York City.
- L. J. SCHWARTZ, 48 East 21st St., New York City.
- SHELBURNE, 108 East 16th St., New York City.
- SILK-CRAFTERS, 25 West 31st St., New York City.
- SILK-O-LITE, 24 West 25th St., New York City.
- SPECIAL NUMBER, 290 5th Ave., New York City.
- STERLING ONYX, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- STERN, 24 East 18th St., New York City.
- SUNBEAM LAMP, 3 East 28th St., New York City.
- SUNRISE LAMP, 632 Broadway, New York City.
- TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.
- UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 18 East 18th St., New York City.
- URELITE, 132 West 22nd St., New York City.
- VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
- WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CO., 718 Broadway, New York City.
- WARREN KESSLER, INC., 137 West 23rd St., New York City.
- WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.
- WINDSOR LAMP, 6 West 18th St., New York City.
- WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
- WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

★ **ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES** ★

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City. C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill. HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City. O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 45 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

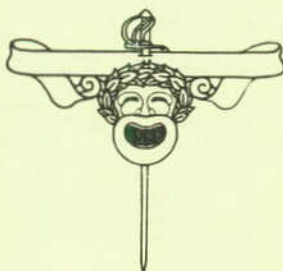
UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 3829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill. NEON SUPPLY CO., 2258 N. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City. THOMAS & BETTS COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, New York City. COLISEUM BATTERY & EQUIPMENT CO., Chicago, Ill. ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo. SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y. UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION, New York City.
NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa. PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio. NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
CARL BAJOHHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo. HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J. TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn. MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, Irvington, N. J. SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., New York City.
VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.



IN MEMORIAM

Oscar Perryman, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated July 11, 1913

Local Union No. B-18 must record the loss of a valued member, Brother Oscar Perryman, who passed away on February 6, 1938, after a short illness.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family, for he was friend and pal esteemed by us all, and we share his loss.

This tribute to his memory shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

Our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

G. A. EVANS,
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
J. E. HORNE,
Committee.

Ollie W. Reed, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated September 8, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-18, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother Ollie W. Reed, January 23, 1938.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

G. A. EVANS,
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
J. E. HORNE,
Committee.

L. B. Moore, L. U. No. 847

Initiated September 1, 1937

It is with a feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 847, record the untimely passing of a worthy Brother, L. B. Moore, who, although he had not been a member of our organization very long, we valued as a true and loyal one; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow who remains to mourn his loss our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in lawful assembly we stand for one minute in silence as a mark of respect to him, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and a copy be sent to our International Office for publication in our official Journal.

J. C. McCHARGUE,
Business Manager.

J. L. Palmer, L. U. No. 738

Initiated July 23, 1937

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 738, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on February 6, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. L. Palmer; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 738 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ROY SMITH,
NOEL BARBER,
OLIVER ALLEN,
Committee.

M. C. Driggers, L. U. No. 323

Initiated August 23, 1917

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst Brother M. C. Driggers, a true and loyal member;

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, still we deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 323, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

H. W. MITCHELL,
ARTHUR HOWARD,
J. WADELL,
Committee.

Julius B. Sloan, L. U. No. 34

Initiated February 11, 1913

Whereas death has again parted the portals of our local union and entering, an unwelcome guest, has taken from us our Brother, Julius B. Sloan, on January 2, 1938; and

Whereas Brother Julius B. Sloan was our friend and co-laborer in all good works, and a faithful and loyal union member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the committee and members of Local Union No. 34, I. B. E. W., offer his wife and family, over whom his passing has cast a great sorrow, our sincere sympathy, and pray that God's infinite love will bring comfort and relief to their broken hearts; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the family of our late Brother and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CHARLES F. THORNTON,
L. J. HILTBOLD,
P. F. BURDICK,
ASA NORWOOD,
E. A. REDDY,
Committee.

Virgil McGowan, L. U. No. 716

Initiated April 21, 1926

It is with great sorrow and deep regret Local Union No. 716, I. B. E. W., records the untimely passing of our beloved Brother, Virgil McGowan, into the Great Beyond. In his passing, Local Union No. 716 has lost a loyal friend, a courageous advocate of unionism for which no cost was too great; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, assembled in this meeting, rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute and that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the family of our late Brother, expressing to them our deep and heartfelt sympathy in this time of bereavement; that a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

CLYDE WAGNER,
FRED A. GOODSON,
L. O. GLOVER,
Committee.

Charles E. Hickman, L. U. No. 210

Initiated July 30, 1937

Local Union No. 210 must record the loss of a valued member, Brother Charles E. Hickman, who passed away after a short illness.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family, for he was a friend and pal esteemed by us all and we share his loss.

This tribute to his memory shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

Our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

H. WEBER,
W. K. GILBERT,
ARNOLD M. SMITH,
Committee.

Vaughan S. Ritter, L. U. No. 910

Initiated October 13, 1933

The death on January 25, 1938, of Brother Vaughan S. Ritter came as a distinct shock to the members of Local Union No. 910. He went to the city hospital here for an operation and passed to the Great Beyond due to infection after the operation. He was a loyal and untiring worker in the birth of this local as business manager.

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother Vaughan S. Ritter, of Local Union 910, from our midst; and

Whereas our local has lost one of its most loyal members in the passing of Brother Ritter; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to a sterling character, a valued member, loyal friend and a good citizen, highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a suitable period of time in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

CECIL ALLEN,
Secretary.

Shirley Thomas Ward, L. U. No. 180

Initiated June 15, 1916

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 180, note the passing of our dear and loyal Brother, Shirley Thomas Ward, and wish to express our deep sympathy and to honor his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to his family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. H. HOWES,
G. C. BLAKELEY,
J. J. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

William F. Collins, L. U. No. 53

Initiated July 27, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to suddenly call from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, William F. Collins; and

Whereas Brother Collins was a comparatively new member, yet he had already won a warm spot in the hearts of his Brother workers by his kind words, noble character and friendly feeling for his fellow men; his memory will long live in the hearts of those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 53, I. B. E. W., pay respect to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and regrets to his beloved family in their hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy spread on the local minutes and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOE CLOUGHLEY,
WILLIAM BURKREY,
HUGH L. SCHONE,
Committee.

Carl Henry, L. U. No. B-1085

Initiated August 12, 1937

It is with a most sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, as members of Local Union No. B-1085, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the sudden and untimely passing of our beloved president and Brother, Carl Henry;

Whereas we have lost a loyal leader and true friend, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to his family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent our official Journal for publication.

M. GORDON,
A. S. KURMS,
G. E. FORREST,
GEORGE J. COOK,
HOWARD MALONEY,
CHARLES M. WADE,
Committee.

Edward G. Boss, L. U. No. 26

Initiated July 13, 1922

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward G. Boss; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and faithful officer, and the members a true and faithful friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 26, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.
D. S. ROADHOUSE, Secretary.

A. M. Wilcox, L. U. No. 125

Initiated May 14, 1937

Again the ranks of membership have been broken, and Local Union No. 125 must report the passing onward of Brother A. M. Wilcox.

The sympathy of his Brother members is extended in deep sincerity to his loved ones.

In his memory the charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

W. H. FERNER,
H. J. CLEARTS,
FRED B. IRWIN,
Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in meeting assembled, January 14, 1938.

Harry Davis, L. U. No. 2

Initiated March 8, 1918

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 2, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Harry Davis, whose death occurred on January 24, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

CHARLES E. FOGG,
CLARENCE KYLE,
WALTER KLEINSTEUBER,
Committee.

Brother Davis worked for the Public Service Street Car Co., of St. Louis, for the past 38 years. In March, 1938, he would have been pensioned by the I. B. E. W.

Archie M. Doud, L. U. No. 106

Initiated December 15, 1924

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 106, record the untimely death of our late Brother, Archie M. Doud; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. R. McLEAN,
Press Secretary.

H. McVeigh, L. U. No. 353

Initiated May 27, 1926

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 353, I. B. E. W., Toronto, Canada, records the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, H. McVeigh, to whose wife we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his wife, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. MURRAY,
C. BAILEY,
W. CADE,

George Pfeiffer, L. U. No. 500

Initiated May 17, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 500, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, George Pfeiffer; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting assembled rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute, and that the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother.

This tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and copies sent to his loved ones and to our official Journal for publication.

F. McCORD,
C. E. FOWLER,
J. H. SLEMMER,
Committee.

James H. M. Custance, L. U. No. 213

Initiated July 30, 1918

We bow our heads in humble submission to the will of the Supreme Being, Who, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed worthy Brother, James Custance; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for the period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

F. BOGART,
F. PARKER,
M. E. LLOYD,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1938

L. U.	Name	Amount
180	S. Ward	\$1,000.00
134	F. J. Smith	300.00
134	F. Zahner	1,000.00
18	O. W. Reed	300.00
734	J. R. Jones	1,000.00
481	Clarence E. Leet	1,000.00
I. O.	G. W. Daubrosky	1,000.00
640	M. Ward	825.00
5	Joseph M. Bradley	1,000.00
17	C. H. Rode	650.00
648	P. F. Bauer	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
58	R. J. Evans	1,000.00
3	W. Werthmuller	650.00
134	Jay Lyons	1,000.00
I. O.	W. G. Bayley	650.00
3	S. L. Waxman	1,000.00
694	A. Andrisek	1,000.00
6	E. Minzenmayer	300.00
910	V. S. Ritter	825.00
3	M. J. Joyce	1,000.00
I. O.	F. M. Brennan	1,000.00
134	Charles Burda	1,000.00
333	William H. Brown	1,000.00
18	O. Perryman	1,000.00
648	Alonzo Watt	1,000.00
134	R. Young	1,000.00
134	P. Gorsky	1,000.00
I. O.	E. E. Anthony	1,000.00
I. O.	D. L. O'Dette	1,000.00
I. O.	C. A. Ault	1,000.00
134	E. Sheckler	1,000.00
595	James Arbulich	1,000.00
953	A. O. Martinson	650.00
1141	L. A. Jaeger	1,000.00
52	William J. Wilson	150.00
528	Albert Borucki	150.00
Total		\$30,464.58

WARNING

Please watch for anyone using receipts 741341 to 741350. These receipts were stolen from Local Union No. 564, of Richmond, Ind., and may be used by persons fraudulently claiming membership in the I. B. E. W.

LOCAL UNION No. 564.

PROBLEM OF OLDER WORKERS STUDIED

(Continued from page 121)

Mr. Robert J. Watt, representative, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Representatives of Industry

Mr. John D. Biggers, president, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. J. M. Barker, vice president, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Chester I. Barnard, president, New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, Newark, N. J.

Mr. J. A. Brown, president, Socony Vacuum Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Mr. William S. Knudsen, president, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, 306 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Walter C. Teagle, chairman of the board, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

Alternate: Frank Pierce, director of personnel.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 135)

who are indifferent, or even antagonistic, to the union organization. Then when the local is in difficulties, or the man is unemployed and the money is getting scarce—goodbye to another member.

If it were thoroughly explained to every wife what the local is trying to do, and the many benefits it has already succeeded in winning for its members, she could see that the union is working for her welfare, too. And right now in this troubled world, it is very important that the women do understand union tactics. Otherwise they are at the mercy of every loud talker who is ready to give them the story from another angle. The active loyalty of these women is needed for the locals and for the Brotherhood and for the American Federation of Labor. In order to be loyal, and to give other people the logical reasons for their loyalty, they must have a chance to learn the whys and wherefores.

I have tried to list some of the activities of our auxiliary here in Minneapolis, but I know there must be many auxiliaries we never hear from in the JOURNAL and we would all be very happy to hear from more press secretaries about the work they carry on and how they differ from ours. Mrs. Cora Valentine always gives such interesting editorials in the JOURNAL about their activities in the auxiliary at Jacksonville. Letters to the JOURNAL serve as communication and inspiration to others. Yours for bigger and better auxiliaries.

MRS. GEORGE NELSON,
President and press secretary.
3807 N. Dupont,
Minneapolis, Minn.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL

proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$.85**



PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES BOB UP AGAIN

(Continued from page 123)

age, and the young men in charge of construction admit that they cannot beat the cost of well-built brick construction, even when only the dimensions of interior living space are compared.

In December, 1935, we had opportunity to examine at first hand the product of Houses, Inc., another corporation manufacturing pre-fabricated houses, with headquarters in New York. This company sold and erected a house for a Washington motor car dealer. Your reporter made a careful examination of it during construction. Both in price and in quality the house of traditional building methods showed superiority in comparison. Not to our knowledge has Houses, Inc., made another sale in this city.

There is only one channel in which the pre-fabricated house leads, and that is in reducing the amount of wages paid to men on the job. That is the avowed object of the manufacturers of these houses; and if they could devise ways to do it they would wipe out the function of the skilled trades entirely. This is of no benefit to the consumer as the total cost of the completed structure is not less. As the ratio of wages goes down, materials and promotion costs absorb the difference. Freight, too, will be a considerable item in shipping heavy pre-fabricated panels out from a central manufacturing point.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has made studies of the proportion of money spent in the average home construction job, for materials and for labor at the job site. In 1927 the home construction dollar as divided by materials and labor was split about 50-50. In January, 1937, we published a detailed study showing the trend in that 10-year period and showed evidence that the materials side of the ledger was getting an ever greater proportion of the construction dollar; at that time we estimated the balance at about:

Labor—35 per cent
Materials—65 per cent

This was on houses costing less than \$6,000 built in Washington according to traditional methods.

At the same time results published by the Purdue University's housing research project, which experimented with some pre-fabricated types showed on one particular house which had steel pre-fabricated wall and roof panels, a comparative ratio on a \$5,000 house of:

Labor—28 per cent
Materials—72 per cent

Small town business men consider it bad policy to send to a mail order house for anything they can buy from merchants in the home town because they want their money to remain in circulation right at home. Similarly residential building puts money in circulation in a town or city as it is paid to wage earners and local building supply dealers, truckmen, lumber and millwork plants, brickyards, quarrymen, and others in the com-

munity. A development that takes a larger proportion of the building dollar away from these local producers and sends it into the hands of a central corporation may well be considered an anti-social trend.

FARM SECURITY'S POSITION

The Farm Security Administration denies that it is sponsoring the pre-fabricated type, asserting that the farm buildings group was erected at the expense of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in order that the bureau's engineers could study it at first hand. Major John O. Walker, director of resettlement, said that Farm Security had not approved the steel panel farm buildings for loans under the Bankhead-Jones Act, although admitting that he is very anxious to find some type of low-cost construction which could be approved for farms, particularly in the South. Financing would be done through the Farm Security Administration which has a loan fund of \$10,000,000 in 1938, increasing to \$15,000,000 in 1939. The average loan for purchase of land and improvements is expected to be \$3,500 in the South and \$5,000 in the North.

"We do not know how these pre-fabricated steel buildings are going to stand up," Major Walker admitted. "We expect to have them used by classes in agriculture and domestic science. That may show us whether they are practical. I would like to have someone actually live in the house to find out whether it's too hot, too cold, too noisy."

The group consists of a five-room house, with running water in kitchen but no bath, interior finished in wallboard with wood striping, wood-burning fireplace with metal flue and concrete hearth; a barn with space for four animals, corn crib and wagon shed; a 12x12 poultry house, an 8x12 smoke house, and small privy. All were composed of the metal panels fastened to steel framing. The entire unit was reported to have been set up in nine working days by a crew averaging less than 10 unskilled workmen and a skilled foreman. Cost was reported as approximately \$2,500. Labor received less than 20 per cent.

For the Parkbelt Homes the promoters rented land from Farm Security when it was opened for private development. Construction work began about December 1 and was expected to be done by March 1 on the first 10-house group. The corporation has options on enough land to build 200 houses in all.

A clever selling scheme has been devised. The group of 10 houses is financed by a blanket first trust loan with funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at 4½ per cent interest. Instead of refinancing with individual mortgages on each house, the blanket mortgage stands and the home buyers are formed into a "co-operative" group. At the start Parkbelt Homes, Inc., owns all the stock in this incorporated company. The company owns the houses. As each family moves into one of the houses it buys \$450 worth of stock in the company and agrees to pay \$30 every three months for nine years, a total of \$1,530 invested in the company's stock. As the houses are owned by the company and never deeded to the individual residents, this stock is the only equity he has. In addition to stock payments, he has a monthly charge of \$50 which will go toward paying off the blanket trust and interest, taxes, land rent, operating expenses, maintenance, repairs and reserves. (A reserve

must be set up to take care of possible future vacancies.)

While this arrangement has the advantage of freeing the householder of some responsibilities, he will find himself tied into the risks and responsibilities of the group, especially at the end of the nine years when Parkbelt Homes, Inc., has turned over the last shares of stock it owns to the "co-operators." Though his agreement allows him to cancel his lease and move out on 30 days' notice, his only equity is in the stock and the company has the option of buying that—at par—or refusing to buy it, in which case he can keep it or dispose of it elsewhere. After Parkbelt Homes has sold out its interest the tenant-owner group will assume the problems of management, financing charges, repairs, etc., and if maintenance expense should be great, or if a larger proportion of vacancies should occur than the reserve provides for, it would seem to be indicated that the members of the group will have to dig down in their pockets to pay the cost.

The houses themselves are small, boxy structures of pre-fabricated panels set in steel framing. The exterior finish of the panel is asbestos-concrete. The interior is plywood, and there is a layer of insulation between. The same panels are used for the roof, which is then given a finish of tar and gravel. The soundness of the structure depends on how long the steel channels will remain rust proof and water tight.

NOTICE

Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of "Bill Keike" please notify

FRANK METZGER,
621 Merchant St.,
Emporia, Kans.

The Union Label

While labor's in the throes of struggles and strife,

A tiny stamp holds promises immense;
The toiler's welfare, his very life
Depends on that double-edged sword of defense!

The shield to ward off the merciless blows
Dealt by a ragin' industrial war;
The effective weapon to fight all foes,
A winning skirmish in the battle to win!

It's a seal of progress, aimin' to restore
Faith and contentment where chaos is reigning;

It condemned evil slavery of yore,
Whose strides of fame are steadily gaining!

Display it openly, with justified pride,
As token of manifold benefactions;
Proclaim its advantages far and wide,
Make it your by-word in all transactions!

With armor of harmony be fully armed,
That the producers' fortress shall stay unharmed!

A Bit O' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, N. Y. C.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4

NEON SIGNS—HEALTHY NEW AREA

(Continued from page 127)

ployment to our members. Our beloved president, D. W. Tracy, has seen the good and promising qualities of this child and realizes the sooner we can get this industry organized, and as completely as possible, the more secure will be employment for our members and the men working in this field.

"The I. B. E. W. has made splendid progress throughout the past years in organizing the neon sign shops. We still have a few of our locals which do not seem to realize to the fullest extent the necessity of getting these sign shops into their fold. They can get all information necessary for organizing these shops through the International Office. And should do it soon before the C. I. O. or some other organization gets the draw on them. In a few parts of the country, the Brotherhood of Painters has organized the sign shops, taking in the entire force, including benders, electricians, sheet metal men, and claiming that this industry belongs under their jurisdiction, taking all crafts into their brotherhood."

TALKING KING'S ENGLISH IS A DEVIL OF A STRAIN

(Continued from page 131)

was exhausted from some great strain, an' bein' up so late last night was too much fer ye."

"Well, you're about right, as far as Uncle William is concerned. We were workin' on high tension lines in the country all last week an' you'd a-died laughin' to see William layin' out in his safety, changin' a flock of insulators on a bottom-arm dead-end. He's a little too short on one end fer that long reach, an' the language he uses at such times wud drive a peaceful person into hysterics."

"Terry knows me better than that," said Bill. "He knows that no words of mine would ever cause anyone to blush."

"I'm sure glad to hear ye talk like that, William, an' to know the long, weary hours I spent in tacin' ye etiquette wasn't wasted an' even now is protectin' ye from the bad companion ye are forced to associate wid."

The door opened and Ellen and Eileen stepped out.

"My, look who's here," said Ellen.

"Yes," said Eileen. "When we knew who was coming we hadn't the heart to break in on the party, so we're away for the rest of the day."

"I'd be sorry to think we drove you away," said Slim.

"Don't worry," said Eileen. "You will see us quite often after dad gets his biography finished."

"Ye two are the pestiferousness av me life. Away wid ye," said Terry, with a sweep of his arm.

"Say, Dad," said Eileen, "I'm afraid you are taking a slump in your grammar."

"Begone, ye false accusers," said Terry with a grin and a stamp of his foot as they left in a ripple of laughter.

"Now," he continued, "the proper pro-

cedure for an occasion like this is: First a drap av the fluid that made Ireland famous, an' thin a smoke."

This having been duly carried out, Slim said:

"Now, Uncle William an' I are patiently waitin' fer the story of that next eruption that ye hinted was comin' to pass."

"Darn you an' yer Uncle William," said Bill in disgust. "I'll have yuh to understand that I'm nobody's uncle."

"Cease yer interruptin', Uncle. Come on, Terry; let's go."

"Where did I lave off at?"

"You had jus' caused heart failure to a poor old lady by callin' her limb a leg."

"I remimber now. Whin we got through at the old lady's place we started out fer anither wan av Mary's patients. Afore we gets to the hotel I noticed a couple av fellers drive up in a demmycrat an' tie their team up in the hotel shed. They strolled aroun' to the front, an' jus' as we was passin', wan av them began singin' a filthy song that wud disgrace anny wan. Mary colored up, but we kept on walkin' to get out av hearin'. Thin he bawls out something that makes me blood boil. Whin we gets to the next place av call I says to her, 'Mary, I'll be lavin' ye fer a little while.' 'Now, Terry,' says she, 'don't be gettin' into anny trouble over that feller. He was drunk.' 'There'll be no trouble,' says I. But, bedad, I little knew that I was in fer the worst batin' up av me life. Whin I gets back to the hotel they was still there. Now this feller, so I found out afterwards, had niver been licked in anny av the loggin' camp fights. There's some men, whinver they get into a fight, get a dynamic fit on them. They get into a rage an' see red, an' as long as the fit lasts they are jus' madmen wid all the strength av a maniac. Ye can't hurt them, an' ye can't stop them, unless ye batter them to a pulp or knock them clane out, an' I soon found out this feller was wan av that kind. He had been drinkin' jus' enough to make him ugly. I walks up to him an' says: 'The next time a decent lady goes by ye, kape yer filthy tongue to yerself, will ye!' He looked at me an' says: 'Ye red-headed —, ye come here lookin' fer trouble an' here's where ye get it.'

"He starts to peel off his coat an' vest—I didn't have any on. I got a chance to size him up. He was a grand build av a man about me own height—maybe a little heavier—broad av the shoulder an' slim in the hips. I sensed at wance that I was in fer the fight av me life. I made wan big mistake. I didn't kape a weather eye on his partner, jus' behind me. Jackson was the big feller's name—threw his duds behind him. Quite a crowd had gathered around us by this time, an' lucky fer me among them was the blacksmith from his shop across the street. 'Big Sandy' was over six feet—weighed 200 an' didn't know his own strength. All av a sudden Jackson makes a pass at me, an' jus' as he did his partner caught a quick holt av me shoulder an' spun me sideways. The blow took me on the side av the head an' afore I knew what had happened a second blow caught me over the left eye that cut a gash an' started the blood runnin' down me face an' sent me down. I didn't remember much after that, but some av the fellers told me 'Big Sandy' let a roar out av him—shoved Jackson back wid wan hand an' caught his pardner be the throat an' give him a shake an' hurled him back in the crowd. This must have give me time to get to my feet.

"I was in a red daze. It seemed that a snarlin' face kept comin' up in front av me an' I kept sluggin' at it like a man in a dream. Sometimes the face wud disappear, an' thin it wud come back again. Gradually the fog began to clear away from me brain. Here I was standin' wide open—all Dannie's tacin' forgot. Jackson had been beatin' me up fierce and it was a wonder he hadn't knocked me down an' jumped on me. I must have landed quite a few wild swings meself, fer his face was a bloody pulp an' our fists were covered wid blood. He rushed me into a clinch. I slid me left arm aroun' his waist an' took a hiplock on him an' threw him clane over me shoulder onto his back, but he bounced up like a rubber ball an' come tearin' right in again.

"But now me head was clear, an' it all come to me what a dirty trick him an' his pardner had played on me in the start an' I fell into a cold rage. He had done his worst an' hadn't got me whin I was groggy an' now I was back in me proper sines an' fightin' mad. He rushed me into anither clinch but I nearly lifted him off av his feet wid a left uppercut. His fit was nearly over, while mine was only jus' beginnin'. Three times I smashed me fist into his face an' he came back for more, but he was weakenin', an' whin he come on again I shot a stiff left that caught him jus' over the belt.

"He doubled up in agony an' I pivoted on me left foot an' I shot Dannie's ould right cross to his jaw wid ivery ounce av me weight behind it, an' it fairly lifted him off av his feet an' landed him on his back, clane knocked out. For a moment I stood there like a wild beast. Ivery nerve in me body was tingling wid a mad impulse to grind his face into the dust wid me boot heels an' stamp his body into a shapeless mass, an' thin the red mist faded away from me eyes. The crowd let out a roar an' gathered aroun' me, but 'Big Sandy' installed himself as master av the ceremonies. He clapped me on the back.

"Man, oh man!" he shouted. "ye had the grit to outlast him, after the crooked work he pulled off at the start. I niver thought ye cud, but if ye hadn't, I was goin' to attend to his case, an' I'll do it right now. Bring aroun' their team an' rig," he shouted. Some wan backed the team out av the shed an' brought them up. He picked up Jackson like a child an' threw him into the back of the demmycrat. The Grant boys an' Frank Slade were there an' they made sure Jackson's pard didn't get away. 'Big Sandy' strode over to them an' grabbed him be the shirt collar an' pants an' carries him, screamin' an' wrigglin' like a fishworm, to the big horse trough.

"He souses him up an' down in the water three or four times an' hollers out, 'This is what ye get fer yer dirty work! Nobody can insult 'Mrs. Fixit' in this village an' get away wid it. If ayther av ye shows up in this place again we'll tar an' feather him.' With that he picked up the feller an' shoved him up in the seat av the rig an' shouts, 'Get to hell out av here!' He gives the nigh horse a slap on the ribs as the feller holdin' them lets loose an' away they go on the run in a cloud av dust down the street. The Grant boys an' Frank Slade come through the roarin' crowd to shake hands wid me.

"'Big Sandy' cleared the crowd back an' took me into his house. His wife was out, but he got a wash dish full av water an' a clane towel an' I washed the blood off av me hands an' face. Sandy made me take off what was left av me shirt an' put on wan av his. It was a trifle large, but did all right. 'Sit down,' says he, 'I'll get ye somethin' that'll do ye mere good than annything else!' He wint into the next

room an' come back wid a flask av whisky an' a glass. I took a good swig av it an' thin he fixed up some plasters fer me face. He says: 'Fer a few days yer face is goin' to look like a house on fire, but there's only one bad cut an' that's over yer eye an' that'll soon heal up, an' what ye've got isn't a patch to what Jackson will sport aroun'. I blame meself fer not bein' quick enough to stop that feller from his dirty work, but in spite av it ye showed Jackson who was the best man.'

"I left Sandy's be the back way to avoid the knots av paple that was still talkin' the fight over. Whin I got to the house where Mary was she come out to the front gate all excited. Whin she saw me face she said: 'My goodness, Terry, I hope ye're not hurted anny worse than ye look. Wan av the village boys come by an' he said there was two men fightin' in front av the hotel an' it must have been a terrible fight, fer he said they was both covered wid blood.' I told her how it all happened an' if I hadn't happened to be there 'Big Sandy' swore they wuda hev tarred the two av thim fer daring' to insult iverywan's friend, 'Mrs. Fixit.' Mary says, 'It's very nice to think that paple are so grateful fer the little bit I do fer thim. I hope I'll not be the cause av anny more fightin'.'

"Well," says I, 'After all, what did it amount to? Fer a little while it was hoorah fer hoorah, who cares for who cares, an' finally wound up wid the Irish gettin' in the last word. Annyways, ye have to take things as ye find thim in a new country, an' bedads, I don't intind to start backpedallin' as long as I can kape goin' ahead. If ye're not ashamed to walk alongside a disreputable lookin' wreck like me, p'raps we'd better get back to the farm where I can resume me peaceful life.' Mary laughed and said, 'Well, Terry, ye sure got a rough introduction to this new country, an' I hope it 'ull be a long time afore ye're called upon to announce "who's who" again.'

(To be continued)

MEMBER, WITH UNIQUE JOB, AT TOWN HALL

(Continued from page 120)

Allen: The Consolidated Edison Company takes every precaution to protect citizens and subway patrons, doesn't it?

Sam: Night and day. The company's slogan is "One Hundred Per Cent Safety."

Allen: It's been a pleasure to talk to you about your gas in the main. And I want to thank you for this little visit. I was just thinking, when you gas sniffers have your next convention, you ought to adopt a theme song.

Sam: What song, Fred?

Allen: Inhale! Inhale! The Gang's All Here!

Sam: I'll tell the boys.

Allen: Thanks a lot, and good night, Mr. Sam Turner.

FIRST UNION-LABEL EXPOSITION SCHEDULED

(Continued from page 129)

in delivering the union market to the worthy American manufacturers who employ members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We expect to educate the general public to the point where it can and will easily identify and purchase those union labeled

brands of products and will use those certain union conducted services. By co-operating with the American Federation of Labor and those employers who use the union label the public can bring prosperity to and can maintain prosperity in our nation."

The city of Cincinnati was selected for the exhibition, first, because it is a central point of meeting for the delegates from many sections of the country; and second, because the city itself is well organized under the American Federation of Labor type of unionism. There are 65,000 men in Cincinnati members either of A. F. of L. unions or with the Railway Brotherhoods. These men and their immediate families, numbering more than 275,000 people, represent more than half the entire population of the city.

MONTHLY DUES BUTTONS

Bearing the
Proper
Union
Labels
Write
to

BASTIAN



Made in a
Union
Shop
by
Union Men

BROS. CO.

173 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

WHAT IS ECONOMICS?

(Continued from page 128)

Moreover, not only has economics a thousand and one points of contact with everyday life, and not only is a knowledge of it necessary to help us to act aright in our branch rooms, but we need it to resist the exceedingly dangerous fallacies which employers and their "kept" press are ever circulating for working-class consumption.

PLEBS OUTLINE No. 3.

WHIZ Electric Tool
DRILLS, GRINDS, POLISHES,
SHARPENS, SANDS, SAWS.
CARVES—easily, quickly

A real, rugged, useful tool—equally efficient for power or precision work. Drills thru 1/4" iron plate in 42 seconds, grinds dies and molds, and does 1001 other jobs (often impossible with other tools). Eliminates hard labor. Handles any material: Metals—Woods—Alloys—Plastics—Glass—Steel, etc. Uses 50 different accessories. Instantly interchangeable. Powerful triple-gear motor, 110 volts, AC or DC. Ball-bearing thrust for smooth operation. Pistol grip with thumb switch. Self-enclosed cooling system. Universal Chuck 1/4" capacity. Die-cast alloy frame. Weighs 3 1/2 pounds. Ready to use.

FREE! Accessory outfit including set of drills, mounted 1 1/2" grinder, cutting wheels, sanding discs, mandrel, mounted brush, etc. (REGULAR VALUE \$2.00) FREE with each WHIZ. Entire outfit sent postpaid for \$6.95 on a 10 DAY MONEY BACK TRIAL GUARANTEE.

Paramount Prods Co., Dept. 3-EW, 48 W. 48th St., New York

ONLY 69¢ POSTPAID

10-DAY MONEY BACK TRIAL

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	.90	Ledger sheets for above, per 100.....	2.25
Buttons, small rolled gold.....	.60	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, small 10k gold.....	.85	Pins, rolled gold.....	.60
Buttons, medium, 10k gold.....	1.00	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.25	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	1.75
Carbon for Receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	3.50
Charm, 10k gold.....	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	1.75
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts).....	1.75
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts).....	.75
Single copies.....	.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts).....	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.25
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.25	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.25
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Receipt Holders, each.....	.30
Labels, Decalcomania, per 100.....	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	9.00
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50	Rings, 10k gold.....	1.00
Labels, Neon, per 100.....	.20	Seal, cut of.....	4.00
Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20	Seal.....	7.50
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35	Seal (pocket).....	4.00
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.40
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.30
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	2.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	3.75		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.00		

(Extra Heavy Binding)

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute.....	1.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Rituals, each.....	.25
Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75

METAL



LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 11 TO FEBRUARY 10, 1938

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
I. O.-----	132925	134724	25.-----	332971	333000	B-77.-----	162751	162897	131.-----	29216	29221	205.-----	991547	991571
B-1.-----	61893	61933	26.-----	591541	591733	B-77.-----	383027	383136	133.-----	401478	401493	207.-----	688232	688234
B-1.-----	246581	246600	26.-----	61		B-77.-----	805760	806290	B-134.-----	8251	8673	208.-----	884986	885000
B-1.-----	251401	251428	26.-----	45153	45618	B-77.-----	959251	960548	B-134.-----	119251	119313	209.-----	21591	21600
B-1.-----	253501	253762	26.-----	757066	757148	B-77.-----	960549	960550	B-134.-----	152251	152308	209.-----	191251	191254
B-1.-----	267066	267096	26.-----	818501	818601	B-79.-----	150062	150118	B-134.-----	237511	237575	210.-----	688888	688900
B-1.-----	387850	387883	27.-----	185770	185770	B-79.-----	200458	200462	B-134.-----	238651	238689	210.-----	914522	914702
B-1.-----	576131	576750	28.-----	129447	129461	B-79.-----	239386	239501	B-134.-----	288001	288049	211.-----	12407	12410
B-1.-----	855751	855811	28.-----	764456	764775	B-79.-----	637219	637280	B-134.-----	548812	549000	211.-----	352381	352420
2.-----	18021	18220	28.-----	912660	912905	80.-----	322405	322500	B-134.-----	549590	549750	211.-----	658751	658780
2.-----	144943		30.-----	235323	235334	80.-----	126251	126259	B-134.-----	550231	550300	B-212.-----	21415	21419
B-3.-----	AJ 54354-54400		B-31.-----	118501	118748	80.-----	277750		B-134.-----	552439	552750	B-212.-----	51161	
B-3.-----	AJ 54582-546000		B-31.-----	185197	185208	81.-----	509763	509815	B-134.-----	717834	717961	B-212.-----	106070	106086
B-3.-----	AJ 54780-54800		B-31.-----	273351	273361	82.-----	259086	259096	B-134.-----	718938	719250	B-212.-----	237016	237023
B-3.-----	AJ 54907-55000		B-31.-----	785721	785722	82.-----	634866	634922	B-134.-----	720281	720750	B-212.-----	238224	
B-3.-----	AJ 55055-55200		B-31.-----	897626	897750	82.-----	968688	968695	B-134.-----	721928	722250	B-212.-----	302175	302210
B-3.-----	AJ 55262-55400		32.-----	814031	814078	B-83.-----	36751	36859	B-134.-----	723751	724037	B-212.-----	638687	638870
B-3.-----	AJ 55445-55719		33.-----	247343	247349	B-83.-----	37501	38109	B-134.-----	724809	725250	214.-----	782750	782779
B-3.-----	AJ 55801-55804		34.-----	40083		B-83.-----	272205		B-134.-----	948172	948750	214.-----	793326	793500
B-3.-----	4AP 1301-1319		34.-----	615099	615150	B-83.-----	272464	272522	B-134.-----	948751	949500	214.-----	796201	796340
B-3.-----	CJ 1179-1185		34.-----	741426	741515	B-83.-----	272510	272511	B-134.-----	949501	949787	215.-----	509427	509448
B-3.-----	DJ 257-265		35.-----	7609	7620	B-83.-----	381572	381648	B-134.-----	950251	951000	217.-----	223359	223360
B-3.-----	DAP 42-43		35.-----	51001	51158	B-83.-----	385556	385575	B-134.-----	951001	951201	217.-----	490634	490661
B-3.-----	D 29-108		35.-----	310485	310526	B-83.-----	875481	875510	B-134.-----	951751	951976	222.-----	109281	109288
B-3.-----	EJ 110-121		35.-----	462718	462750	84.-----	97852	97863	B-134.-----	952501	952655	223.-----	283422	283448
B-3.-----	EJ 240-246		B-36.-----	44222	44224	84.-----	934298	934452	B-134.-----	953251	954000	224.-----	825914	825953
B-3.-----	E Appr. 171-219		B-36.-----	273984	273995	B-86.-----	101533	101535	B-134.-----	954001	954750	225.-----	770907	770907
B-3.-----	F 64-70		B-36.-----	778864	778900	B-86.-----	114960	114967	B-134.-----	954751	955500	229.-----	63909	
B-3.-----	H 688-778		37.-----	376465	376479	B-86.-----	227712	227717	B-134.-----	955501	955520	229.-----	512408	512421
B-3.-----	J 240-279		B-38.-----	118060	118193	B-86.-----	635024	635068	B-134.-----	956251	956870	230.-----	36035	36039
B-3.-----	OA 16287-16322		B-38.-----	137656	137668	B-86.-----	905411	905641	135.-----	761367	761393	230.-----	285208	285210
B-3.-----	OA 17065-17103		B-38.-----	188202	188612	87.-----	231058	231064	136.-----	121201	121202	230.-----	471629	471691
B-3.-----	OA 18063-18175		B-38.-----	701201	701410	88.-----	664460	664482	136.-----	622291	622352	231.-----	197845	197882
B-3.-----	OA 18274-18328		B-38.-----	808526	808615	B-91.-----	757374	757376	136.-----	804011	804070	232.-----	227572	
B-3.-----	XG 74466-74500		B-39.-----	62106	62183	93.-----	935397	935406	137.-----	244713	244724	232.-----	851952	851952
B-3.-----	XG 74648-74800		B-39.-----	251768	251780	95.-----	276945	276950	138.-----	505320	505350	235.-----	227516	227523
B-3.-----	BXG 17-21		B-39.-----	428426	428452	95.-----	528186	528220	139.-----	939545	939566	236.-----	487931	487945
B-3.-----	BF 5861-5996		B-39.-----	928397	928500	96.-----	18744	18749	141.-----	880435	880466	237.-----	16825	16826
B-3.-----	BF 6151-6385		B-39.-----	997501	997690	96.-----	458019	458028	143.-----	8822	8827	237.-----	250680	250703
B-3.-----	BF 6579-6609		40.-----	588527	588534	96.-----	642300	642372	143.-----	819837	819914	237.-----	750343	750344
B-3.-----	BF 6801-6813		40.-----	987784	988227	B-98.-----	90756	90808	B-145.-----	29254	29439	238.-----	760579	760592
B-3.-----	BFM 400		41.-----	97015	97032	B-98.-----	115655	115979	B-145.-----	148565	148573	240.-----	559310	559322
B-3.-----	BFM 413-539		41.-----	682472	682500	B-98.-----	232680	232695	B-145.-----	884548	884716	241.-----	386856	386870
B-3.-----	BL 9449-9596		41.-----	732094	732139	B-98.-----	632402	632927	146.-----	312039	312039	243.-----	139487	139500
B-3.-----	BL 9821-10000		41.-----	826167	826565	B-98.-----	665976	665150	146.-----	775601	775630	243.-----	119251	119261
B-3.-----	BL 10057-11013		41.-----	932251	932455	B-98.-----	794401	794667	150.-----	684551	684568	245.-----	277636	277650
B-3.-----	BL 11201-11208		42.-----	973740	973744	99.-----	126875	126877	152.-----	199421	199421	245.-----	421051	421058
B-3.-----	BM 1054-1200		B-43.-----	15689	15692	99.-----	678568	678701	152.-----	870766	870793	245.-----	627461	627930
B-3.-----	BM 1239-1366		B-43.-----	611916	612000	99.-----	855181	855195	153.-----	31278	31281	246.-----	260589	
B-3.-----	BM 1601-1620		B-43.-----	817501	817506	100.-----	26894	26894	153.-----	868000	868006	246.-----	612205	612227
B-3.-----	BM 17939-18000		44.-----	970461	970466	100.-----	37140	37140	156.-----	785147	785165	246.-----	750932	750935
B-3.-----	BM 18954-19200		46.-----	384201	384270	100.-----	148348	148395	157.-----	568051	568076	247.-----	400603	400615
B-3.-----	BM 19411-19600		46.-----	581781	581790	101.-----	284894	284900	159.-----	195528	195528	252.-----	98696	98753
B-3.-----	BM 19608-19812		46.-----	887871	888140	102.-----	930217	930327	159.-----	734705	734764	253.-----	374553	374573
B-3.-----	BM 20001-20072		B-48.-----	191693	191710	103.-----	30673	30677	161.-----	246720	246734	253.-----	442712	442722
B-3.-----	BM 20403-20539		B-48.-----	252253	252259	103.-----	135467	135477	161.-----	421651	421659	254.-----	905360	905364
B-3.-----	BM 21005-21200		B-48.-----	294166	294300	103.-----	616494	616506	163.-----	610953	611046	255.-----	56987	56992
B-3.-----	BS 398-400		B-48.-----	649270	649270	103.-----	701011	701436	163.-----	96081	96081	256.-----	247630	247644
B-3.-----	BS 532-800		B-48.-----	735956	736208	104.-----	827610	827886	164.-----	139871	140195	257.-----	265997	266028
B-3.-----	BS 810-1052		B-50.-----	166550	166567	B-105.-----	468832	468842	164.-----	815401	815790	259.-----	465135	465138
B-3.-----	BS 1201		B-50.-----	222309	222310	B-105.-----	291303	291305	166.-----	239627	239627	259.-----	598007	598043
4.-----	254355	254357	B-50.-----	832041	832115	B-105.-----	283503	283503	166.-----	497841	497894	262.-----	466837	466875
B-5.-----	411	435	B-52.-----	48001	48243	106.-----	248669	248700	166.-----	759365	759384	262.-----	953742	953843
B-5.-----	44251	44625	B-52.-----	69017	69037	106.-----	448065	448070	169.-----	786181	786190	263.-----	846941	847000
B-5.-----	737911	738130	B-52.-----	103776	103786	106.-----	768001	768010	173.-----	524976	524985	265.-----	172516	172517
B-5.-----	935143	935250	B-52.-----	175501	175512	107.-----	167231	167237	174.-----	2215	2219	265.-----	651117	651141
6.-----	146581	146623	B-52.-----	594082	594117	107.-----	611722	611722	175.-----	294253	294259	267.-----	512851	512854
6.-----	884120	884408	B-52.-----	695701	696000	107.-----	876945	876981	175.-----	585265	585344	269.-----	12027	12031
7.-----	14932	14934	B-52.-----	696490		108.-----	105102	105116	177.-----	10695	10698	269.-----	357677	357736
7.-----	823901	823983	B-53.-----	297410	297501	108.-----	602639	602698	177.-----	629294	629375	270.-----	511168	511172
8.-----	19333	19335	B-53.-----	747452	747530	108.-----	832817	833000	177.-----	936915	937040	271.-----	224611	224618
8.-----	606436	606526	54.-----	207114	207121	B-110.-----	166305	166423	178.-----	505960	505972	271.-----	420250	420293
8.-----	626323	626338	54.-----	351229	351267	B-110.-----	247712	247714	B-180.-----	274816	274818	272.-----	32747	32747
8.-----	821498	821677	55.-----	163874	163892	B-110.-----	859452	859470	B-180.-----	308841	308843	275.-----	786302	786325
B-9.-----	424	750	56.-----	66409	66413	B-110.-----	999369	999369	B-180.-----	526403	526500	B-276.-----	268440	268442
B-9.-----	33751													

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
B-304	865948	866093	403	787702	787720	508	436741	633	843940
305	42041		405	779531	779563	508	828308	634	254633
305	514792	514800	406	892234	892255	509	469678	637	232064
305	794401	794421	408	149514	149524	510	490858	640	15056
B-306	261009		408	172900	172955	511	766741	B-640	245732
308	88005	88007	408	709310	709500	515	58501	B-640	326469
308	243019	243049	408	978751	978781	515	632097	B-640	383009
308	802884	802913	409	139563		520	786001	642	508531
B-309	4088	4090	409	989314	989369	520	962982	643	520982
B-309	174448	174455	411	205700	205702	521	395893	644	227330
B-309	285901		411	453778	453785	521	436377	644	478168
B-309	293701		411	757906	757995	521	930751	645	231078
B-309	731796	732000	413	313425	313470	522	93069	645	231611
B-309	780120	780250	413	606765	606806	522	503863	646	787541
B-309	883188	884400	415	49863		524	521779	648	11438
B-309	847501	847691	415	143865		526	244013	648	14473
B-309	892651	892660	415	514273	514280	527	46721	648	464001
311	50169	50171	416	287752	287789	527	966099	648	727061
311	448698	448699	B-418	242404	242406	528	19532	649	751926
311	825271	825426	B-418	242774	242776	530	793504	650	281672
312	760124	760184	B-418	248311	248325	532	43879	650	456536
313	293762	293763	B-418	776507	776510	532	876225	651	252171
313	331998	332119	B-418	889897	890038	536	246060	653	776823
317	423151	423160	B-420	262201	262229	537	259341	656	759376
317	918763	918836	B-420	283201	283221	538	561878	B-657	249905
318	767849	767890	B-420	437851	437939	539	651876	B-657	327923
319	952479	952484	B-420	508201	508230	540	698407	B-657	514929
321	259195	259200	424	8956	8967	543	251577	658	785720
321	268680		426	255171	255178	544	609589	659	21043
321	795001	795003	427	663422	663561	545	238557	659	335936
322	959015	959022	428	243314	243338	B-548	258991	659	958229
323	600447	600598	430	262422	262445	B-548	261902	660	373905
323	752164	752180	B-431	39401	39403	B-548	791547	660	421958
324	778068	778104	B-431	278434		549	53251	660	755745
324	915747		B-431	278479	278501	549	396726	661	25430
325	482029	482087	B-431	980273	980304	551	16889	B-663	20251
326	207941	207943	434	240715	240728	553	220299	B-663	38542
326	636373	636563	435	648991	649022	B-554	261035	B-663	186580
328	280656	280657	437	206270	206276	B-554	264924	B-663	251135
328	928464	928486	437	248290	248314	B-554	278494	664	83551
329	852005	852080	438	166663	166682	B-554	932227	664	816494
329	900184	900255	438	327657	327711	556	567151	664	43501
330	506717	506720	440	217371		556	787237	665	334576
332	533211	533250	440	785301	785311	557	198009	665	613292
332	875251	875273	441	584369	584388	557	748682	665	747841
333	243835	243836	443	245950	245967	558	95867	666	65325
333	907123	907257	444	665457	665479	558	924059	666	440240
335	790139	790150	445	528734	528785	559	707042	666	699502
336	37553	37556	B-446	5976	5995	561	904159	B-667	32251
336	757936	757950	B-446	250732	250735	564	27077	B-667	167269
338	168913	168914	B-446	288303	288305	564	741281	B-667	870704
338	778544	778551	449	27616		567	467738	668	322545
339	814732	814782	449	856733	856750	568	54213	668	444219
340	834206	834381	450	435162	435166	568	336376	669	101466
341	198974	199005	450	759667	759692	B-569	275719	671	179714
342	224468	224471	454	760276	760289	B-569	412981	673	228768
344	844938	844954	456	113561	113595	B-569	578591	674	262521
345	234129	234153	459	916003	916150	570	258052	674	507755
347	575887	575958	461	969764	969774	571	950541	675	460222
348	957251	957380	462	433951	433953	573	56425	676	207967
349	305557	305587	462	758439	758456	575	491333	676	123393
349	457306	457468	B-465	55695		576	519347	677	874485
349	820276	820650	B-465	190600	190950	577	57405	678	505144
349	827401	827548	B-465	275758	275763	577	866326	680	144662
350	168010		B-465	742462	742500	580	73248	680	957256
350	217986	218001	B-465	958501	958606	580	271146	681	21114
351	112739	112754	466	62370		581	937541	681	516689
352	4646	4714	466	465701	465750	582	281897	682	500226
353	102186	102187	466	912001	912020	582	752396	683	419424
353	596918	597110	B-467	529835	529839	584	874941	683	503533
353	716915	716939	468	230736	230738	584	970501	B-684	224974
354	193462		470	512141	512160	585	347642	B-684	257042
354	494389	494400	471	929342	929415	586	920256	B-684	279975
354	798001	798012	B-474	5919	5932	587	497485	685	35251
B-357	292806	292808	B-474	886088	886330	588	39759	685	225464
B-357	385505	385512	B-474	290401	290406	589	829196	685	634487
B-357	865065	865100	475	765371	765394	591	523126	686	71720
B-358	676067	676120	B-476	257746	257760	592	498967	686	429546
358	829823	829907	B-476	518755	518770	594	493391	688	603833
360	336010	336011	477	969596	969618	595	327201	689	306979
360	779999	780000	479	443324	443341	595	881541	689	590544
360	786901	787002	480	223421	223432	595	981207	692	788752
363	398524	398549	481	6751	6870	596	440985	694	328331
367	279782		481	315988	316004	597	515541	695	527911
367	402949	402969	481	585616	585750	599	24580	697	51438
B-369	203462	203463	B-482	499149	499160	600	930863	697	97952
B-369	253228	253230	483	23922	23929	602	488542	697	861611
B-369	977497	977635	483	31509	31648	604	261113	697	879901
371	897879	897881	488	125405	125414	604	311802	697	881363
B-372	55281	55282	488	787520	787548	607	230068	698	17861
B-372	276352	276389	488	830447	830496	B-609	417458	B-702	34079
B-372	831280	831340	491	562351	562354	B-609	782108	B-702	279054
373	3685	3693	491	784836	784853	610	264631	B-702	279104
375	684871	684884	492	76531		610	443018	B-702	331491
377	352650	352688	492	928641	928726	610	635796	B-702	492478
377	450831	450842	493	498641	498656	611	6038	B-702	556232
378	783057	783079	B-495	249489	249532	613	302929	B-702	567451
379	279297	279303	B-495	256262	256279	613	454050	B-702	582329
379	824322	824343	B-495	258339	258367	613	936105	B-702	697057
380	238664	238665	B-495	306665	306669	614	529222	B-702	715831
380	907525	907552	497	27584	27597	615	269287	B-702	733141
382	603140	603155	499	120001	120069	615	527544	B-702	768255
383	413577	413580	499	176872	176877	617	445371	B-702	835115
383	776459	776465	499	331803	331807	618	886737	B-702	841012
384	4940	4947	499	565491	565500	619	784543	B-702	864583
386	764455	764460	500	566561	566572	620	519993	B-702	874643
389	219840	219860	500	872066	872230	624	319604	B-702	967552
390	160095	160098	501	98615	98671	624	498184	B-702	475430
390	281949	281974	501	855933	854127	624	760208	B-703	290701
393	611086	611102	501	916570	916786	625	607674	B-703	300301
394	225774	225787	B-502	53703	53711	626	519614	B-703	567751
397	72068		B-502	255418		629	65245	B-703	796801
397	234301	234330	B-502	256620	256640	629	913501	704	849034
397	502752	502800	504	63229		630	494471	707	506401
398	430742	430749	504	933109	933137	631	7833	708	163265
398	765088	765168	505	430389	430398	631	503308	708	531446
400	684161	684183	505	764750	764759	632	757588	709	228167
401	524275	524305	507	506527	506529	633	269930	710	15427

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	
B-816	427380	B-907	261619	B-1049	49942	640	326468.	L. U. <td>NUMBERS</td>	NUMBERS	
817	55501	B-907	508821	B-1049	103076	664	83546-550.	405	779537, 561.	
817	93946	B-909	234613	B-1050	42948	B-702	34081.	408	149521.	
817	644975	B-909	293161	B-1050	189260	725	232499.	415	514276, 279.	
817	904981	B-909	463168	B-1051	174001	764	242295.	446	250734.	
818	177682	910	298546	B-1051	233995	774	880760.	465	275760, 958526.	
818	494541	910	504061	B-1052	32658	801	260210.	488	787531-532, 830478.	
818	787812	912	6299	1054	234877	807	579961-970.	501	853996, 854040, 916624,	
820	144974	912	404886	B-1058	230436	B-825	351269, 352, 366,	505	430395.	
821	494801	913	320401	B-1058	262221	428, 499, 512, 520, 553,	511	766571, 652.		
822	402656	913	499201	B-1060	248236	575, 650, 655, 659, 727-	520	786041.		
823	244971	914	816824	B-1060	664377	735, 812, 871, 922-923,	554	261035, 264913, 939.		
824	259749	916	501706	B-1067	177049	941, 979-980, 996,	B-569	578693.		
B-825	51411	918	798301	B-1067	250303	352001, 024, 027, 032,	580	73222.		
B-825	142888	928	470768	B-1068	112355	131, 145, 262, 377, 381,	584	874957.		
B-825	268870	928	565927	B-1068	254708	432, 476, 483, 597, 651,	586	920259.		
B-825	351001	B-929	232054	B-1071	271700	694, 713, 717, 822, 937,	594	493405.		
B-825	360001	930	502021	1072	224063	353315, 331, 350, 353,	598	664687-688, 693.		
B-825	361558	932	792913	1072	970641	357, 378, 384, 411, 916,	610	635636, 888, 898-899,		
B-826	138311	934	793062	B-1074	235000	360760.	918,	613	936328-330.	
B-828	182528	B-935	296430	B-1074	236462	833	226682-780.	615	269287.	
B-828	186001	937	68678	B-1076	237799	861	859730.	625	607683.	
B-828	186751	940	117466	B-1076	238971	876	171422, 281407, 704-	643	520988.	
B-830	54466	B-941	238811	B-1078	236981	705, 708-710.	648	727061.		
B-830	180783	B-941	257712	B-1078	237901	906	499883-885.	660	373906.	
B-830	354001	B-941	435791	B-1078	270901	934	793063-065.	694	328363.	
B-832	131251	B-941	760827	B-1080	5320	941	257711.	B-702	835132, 178.	
B-832	132001	942	510028	B-1080	33672	942	510035.	725	232492-494, 496-500,	
833	226781	948	562658	B-1080	356251	953	328655-656, 659-660,	728	829607.	
835	79626	948	879476	B-1082	252548	662-663.	B-962	422561-564.	738	939939, 946-947.
835	245608	948	900850	B-1082	907239	B-965	429185.	761	277273.	
836	229691	B-949	39001	B-1083	125695	B-1002	251768-769.	B-763	249260, 263, 779331.	
B-837	246769	B-949	207001	B-1084	34156	B-1048	194408.	808	229280.	
B-837	982524	B-949	247460	B-1084	252959	B-1058	230437.	817	93947.	
838	775919	B-949	965314	B-1085	239824	B-1067	250302.	B-825	269402, 653, 270276,	
B-839	98912	B-949	381828	1086	29442	B-1068	254706-707.	351578, 586, 808,		
B-839	144001	B-949	245840	1086	737385	B-1074	235061-070.	353314, 360551, 757-		
840	61857	B-952	788123	B-1088	106308	B-1078	237902.	759, 761.		
840	233263	953	328657	B-1090	113007	B-1103	57034.	B-826	138534.	
841	939053	953	992451	1091	532250	B-1092	278748	B-828	182556, 932, 186150,	
842	787326	956	14531	B-1092	278748	B-1092	278748	546, 186751-187080,		
846	386315	958	242856	B-1092	278805	B-1093	256235	094, 227.		
846	990108	960	511515	B-1093	256235	B-1094	63972	B-829	69883, 71928, 75568,	
847	299034	B-961	770701	B-1094	63972	B-1094	116481	76712, 77863, 83904.		
847	397356	B-962	262536	B-1096	64856	B-1096	183719	B-832	131268, 352, 358, 394,	
848	242584	B-962	262534	B-1096	183719	B-1096	183719	531, 591, 657, 132121,		
848	661372	B-962	768962	B-1096	183719	B-1096	183719	222, 269, 289, 310.		
849	437595	B-962	422565	B-1096	183719	B-1096	183719	840	233289.	
849	507942	963	313969	B-1096	183719	B-1096	183719	849	437601.	
850	32740	B-965	254301	B-1096	183719	B-1096	183719	859	68322, 330.	
850	746559	B-965	255484	B-1096	183719	B-1096	183719	874	527157.	
852	278764	B-965	429182	B-1096	183719	B-1096	183719	B-876	171379.	
852	882889	B-965	764134	B-1096	183719	B-1096	183719	910	298546, 504070, 074.	
854	69751	968	232697	B-1102	280642	B-1102	280642	923	174204-205.	
854	884997	970	377565	B-1102	280642	B-1102	280642	B-949	381871, 873, 39073,	
855	256429	972	492180	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	39296.		
857	234721	B-973	263101	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	965	255591.	
858	373207	B-973	263101	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-973	283801-803.	
859	68287	B-973	422851	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-992	263755.	
859	295430	B-973	769201	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1000	205146.	
861	170786	B-974	277227	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1048	131507, 511, 521,	
861	846095	B-974	277284	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	194587, 610.		
861	859731	B-974	412426	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1074	235027.	
862	687328	B-974	531150	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1076	237805, 815.	
863	421696	B-974	792601	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1084	33868.	
864	911350	B-979	276604	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1094	116497.	
865	40561	B-979	530152	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	1098	257095, 264768.	
867	239009	B-979	791101	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	1105	178721.	
868	230255	B-980	257115	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	1147	875981.	
870	295516	B-980	767141	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	PREVIOUSLY LISTED		
870	464612	B-981	277829	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	MISSING—RECEIVED		
872	769501	B-981	531670	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	36	442220.	
872	772495	B-983	238222	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	72	524400.	
873	714897	B-983	504622	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-212	106051-060.	
874	527151	B-983	428882	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-304	249366, 380, 386-387,	
875	510909	B-984	235582	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	393.		
B-876	171421	991	186688	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	330	37551.	
B-876	280224	991	302498	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	440	217359.	
B-876	281421	991	767371	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	504	63225.	
B-876	281702	B-992	263737	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	511	766571, 652.	
B-876	282038	B-994	55598	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	574	28369-370.	
B-876	415068	B-994	63103	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	676	123371-391.	
B-876	780923	996	793434	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	738	939826-830.	
878	488572	997	260258	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	783	169822.	
880	518515	B-999	284735	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	792	220081, 795623-625.	
881	354601	B-999	292537	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	808	229212.	
882	528360	B-1000	71014	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	833	276556.	
882	767219	B-1000	205054	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-837	246759-763, 982520.	
884	261961	B-1001	261322	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	850	32735-736, 738.	
885	30764	B-1002	194407	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	876	171379, 405, 415053,	
885	192751	B-1002	251761	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	064, 415653.		
885	522266	B-1002	872599	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	889	753336.	
886	192801	B-1010	2131	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	906	499873-875.	
886	375448	B-1010	119251	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-907	438166.	
887	126001	B-1013	820732	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	942	510025.	
887	261039	B-1015	23561	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-965	254246.	
887	448815	B-1019	226528	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	997	260254-255.	
887	677156	B-1019	290736	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1038	227246.	
888	509128	B-1020	242149	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1046	787286-287.	
889	161274	B-1020	256044	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1048	194408.	
889	753383	B-1021	80023	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1057	234468.	
890	777388	1024	51751	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1082	252546.	
891	490292	1024	610472	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1107	291673-675.	
892	959696	1025	649797	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	1147	679981.	
893	782652	1025	771001	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	BLANK		
895	226137	B-1034	48706	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	28	764715-720.	
896	276139	B-1034	244083	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	107	876980.	
896	915038	B-1034	184547	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	247	400606-610.	
897	523403	1037	647701	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	B-1064	467738-740.	
899	308450	B-1038	227243	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	567	116519-520, 526.	
899	566611	B-1041	67635	B-1104	183760	B-1104	183760	PREVIOUSLY LIST		



"Your Washington Reporter"

By BUDD L. McKILLIPS

ABOUT the only thing most of us understand regarding the "money question" is that we have a hard time getting enough of it to pay our bills. At this writing a group in Congress is drafting a bill providing for the use of the government's \$1,237,000,000 worth of "idle gold" to put all of the unemployed to work and pull the nation out of the slump.

Sponsors of the plan say that issuance of currency against this gold would add nothing to the public debt as the gold is already carried on Uncle Sam's books as a deficit item.

To those who understand, or, at least think they understand monetary systems the subject seems to be a fascinating one. But I wonder how many persons actually know "what it is all about." One of the most brilliant men in Washington recently admitted that he enthusiastically supported the late William Jennings Bryan during the latter's Presidential campaigns on the "money question" without having the slightest idea as to what that particular issue meant.

THE old time member of Congress who answered constituents' letters with the stereotyped evasion that the "matter will receive consideration" has virtually vanished. Organized labor, by insisting that a clear-cut stand be taken on issues, had a great deal to do with eliminating that type of "ducker."

One Senator who died within the last four years was a master at never committing himself on any issue and finding some "valid" excuse for being absent when a vital vote was taken. It is claimed he even submitted to an unnecessary surgical operation once to avoid being present at a vote where he knew a roll call would force him to go on record.

This same Senator—when he was a member of the House—once had the idea that it would be a smart thing to send congratulatory notes to the parents of newly born babies in his district. A form letter, which merely said, "I was very pleased to hear of the recent happy event in your family and sincerely hope it will be the source of never-ending joy to you," was sent to all of the names appearing in birth notices published by the newspapers in his district.

The scheme worked for a while—until a new stenographer in his office blithely copied all of the names appearing under "Vital statistics," with the startling result that the families of the dead, as well as those of the new-born, received the Congressman's "heartly congratulations."

WASHINGTON, the capital of the richest nation in the world, should be a model city for the rest of the country. But, instead of that, it is really a "horrible example"—one of the worst misgoverned cities in the land.

It treats its poor shamefully. Whole families are actually permitted to starve. It is

probably the only city in the whole United States that does not give an iota of help to the "employable" resident who cannot find a job. Schools are overcrowded, teachers are underpaid and overworked. Only four other cities have a higher annual number of burglaries. Real estate sharks and greedy business men are allowed to go the limit in profiteering and downright crooked practices. Hospitals are inadequate. Some have names which must bring shudders of unhealthful suggestion to the unfortunate inmates—"Casualty," "Emergency," and the atrociously named "Home for Incurables." Traffic regulations are so weird and diverse that few people know what is right and what is wrong when they drive. Vice and corruption thrive unmolested.

Three commissioners supposed to be appointed by the President of the United States, govern, or misgovern, Washington. Local ordinances are passed by Congress, which acts as Washington's "city council," but is too busy with national affairs to give those of the municipality the attention they should get.

SOMETHING to worry about:

There were no banjo-shaped clocks prior to 1801.

BITS of verse which members of the Senate and House frequently use to drive home a point in Congressional debates are sometimes the best part of some of the speeches. Here is one recently quoted by Congressman Luther Patrick, of Alabama:

"In heathen tribes, where skulls were thick,
did primal passions rage;

They had a system sure and quick to cure
the blight of age.

When one grew old and youth had fled, and
time had sapped his vim,

They simply popped him on the head—which
was the last of him.

But now, in our enlightened age, we're made
of finer stuff,

And so we look with righteous rage on
means so crude and rough.

So, when our men grow old and gray and
bent and short of breath,

We simply take their jobs away and let them
starve to death."

ONCE a year Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, author of the repealed Eighteenth Amendment, delivers a speech in Congress reviewing the "wet and dry question" from a national viewpoint. This year he predicted that federal prohibition legislation will be re-enacted soon.

I don't agree with the desirability or probability of the Senator's prophecy becoming a reality, but I'm sure not many people will dissent from his criticism of the character of advertising the distillers are pouring into newspaper and magazine columns. Efforts to convince people that they should drink whiskey are as offensive as legislation forbidding the use of it.

A MEMBER of the House, lunching with several newspaper friends at the National Press Club, facetiously asked the coal-black waiter if he belonged to the Ku Klux Klan.

"No, suh!" the waiter replied vigorously. "Ah can never be a member of that there Klan."

"Why not?" inquired the Congressmen.
"Because, suh," answered the waiter, "Ah's a Roman Catholic."

DURING a discussion of farm relief, Congressman Sam Hobbs, of Alabama, told of a negro mule-driver who, when he "settled up" at the end of his year's work for a plantation

owner, was handed \$1.57 for his 12 months' work—all that was left after various "deductions" had been made.

He stood there with the money in his hand, looking down on it.

"Is there anything about your account that you don't understand?" inquired the owner.

"No, suh, ah understands it, boss," the negro answered, "an' ah ain't worryin' 'bout it, either. Ah's just thinkin'!"

"What are you thinking about?" asked the planter.

"Ah was just thinkin' that the next time ah says 'Git up' to a mule, he's gwine to have to be a-settin' in mah lap."

ANSWERS:

To T. D., San Francisco.: Address the Washington Police Department, Division of Public Relations, Washington, D. C., and it may be able to help you locate the person you named. I can appreciate the way you feel toward him, but it is a matter in which I would rather not mix.

To E. P., Fond du Lac, Wis.: With the exception of trial examiners and attorneys, virtually all of the employees of the National Labor Relations Board are under civil service.

To H. I. C., Youngstown, Ohio: Senator John Hollis Bankhead and Speaker of the House William B. Bankhead are both from Alabama and are brothers.

To M. R., Edmonton, Alta.: All of the present Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court were born in the United States. You should be able to collect your bet, however. At the time your letter was written Justice George Sutherland, now retired, was a member of the Court. He was born in Buckinghamshire, England.

To Miss R. S. L., New Haven, Conn.: You are technically correct, but in my opinion, it would be confusing to refer to a member of the Senate as "Congressman" So-and-So. While a Senator is certainly a member of Congress, the title "Congressman" is only applied to members of the House of Representatives. It is easier to say than "Representative" and is gradually replacing that title. Whether to use "Congressman" or "Congresswoman" in speaking of a female member of the House is largely a matter of choice. Mrs. Mary Norton is the only woman member of the House who heads one of its standing committees. I have never heard her referred to as "Chairwoman" of the House Committee on Labor.

WHEN Lewis K. Rockefeller, New York Republican, was elected to Congress this fall, London newspapers informed their readers that American voters had chosen a son of the late oil king to represent them in the House of Representatives.

This Rockefeller, however, is unconnected, either by blood or marriage, to the oil dynasty. All he has is the plutocratic surname, which, for another generation at least will be pretty much of a handicap to him in politics. Imagine a fellow named "Rockefeller" trying to get elected to anything from the Colorado coal field districts!

ON the day the Federal Maritime Commission issued its report declaring living quarters for crews on American ships are not fit for human beings the New York Herald-Tribune carried a story about a pedigreed cat being shipped to Panama City as the sole occupant of an A-deck stateroom and bath on the Panama Pacific liner "Virginia."

The stateroom ordinarily would have cost the cat's owner \$125, but certain alterations were made bringing the cost still higher. In addition there was an extra charge for a steward who brought the cat's meals in each day.

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

These Canadian Brothers are great for questionnaires and here's a new version.

WHO GOT THE JOB?

Two electricians applied for a job. The boss asked the tall one, "What's an ampere?" "A unit of electrical resistance," was the prompt reply.

"What's a volt?" he asked the short man. "I forget, for the moment," said Shorty. "Can you bend pipe?" he asked the tall guy.

"Certainly, any size," was the answer. "What about wiring?" this to Shorty. "Just fair boss; just fair," he replied. "Who got the job?"

* If you can't figure it out, look at the bottom of the page.

* * *

The lineman's life as it's lived in Fort Wayne, Ind., certainly makes a beautiful picture, so why did Brother Tom forget to sign his last name?

THE LINEMAN

The lineman is a bold, bad man,
With large and calloused hands.
Harsh tobacco and powerful rum
Make him a regular son of a gun.
Like a birdie perched on a pole so high,
He calmly watches the clouds roll by.
From dizzy heights he swings with ease,
Just like the man on the flying trapeze.
He labors through wintry blasts and summer shower,

With a hip, hip, hurray! for dear old City
Light & Power.

TOM,
L. U. No. 723.

* * *

May we suggest, with apologies to the author of the music, that any reader who is all worn down from hearing the original version sung over the radio, substitute this one. "Rhy-yums" is just as good as "Pow-yums," if not better.

A "T"

With apologies to Joyce Kilmer for this bum parody of his lovely poem, "A Tree."

I hope that I shall never see
A car like my old Model T.

Whose tires were so small and hard,
Each bump my spinal column jarred.

Whose parts were cheap, but holy smoke!
I bought so many I went broke.

When speeded up to thirty-three,
'Twould play a tinny symphony.

I'll say this for that hunk o' tin,
'Twould get me there and back agin.

Rhymes are made by chumps like me,
But only Ford could make a "T."

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. B-9, Chicago.

* Shorty did, because the boss knew his good-looking sister.

Those who remember the smashing climax of many a lineman's life will echo the warning expressed in this verse:

THIRTEEN-TWO

In our midst we have a Brother,
Many a day he lay in bed;
He got mixed up in thirteen-two
And we all thought he was dead.

As he lay in his bed a-thinking
And wondering what his fate might be
He prayed to the Almighty
That again he would be able to see.

His family suffered in silence,
He was encouraged by his brave little wife,
But she knew, deep down in her heart,
That he was disabled for the rest of his life.

So when working on high-powered stations
That seem so common to you,
Don't forget your early training,
Beware of thirteen-two.

Its contacts look so innocent,
But in the dark it glows a light blue;
Don't forget your early training,
Beware of thirteen-two.

"B. J.,"
L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

Here's a bit of information from the wandering Hendrick:

A WORD TO THE BOOMERS

The Bonneville Dam is now all done;
No rates have been set, no lines have been run.

W. H. HENDRICK.

* * *

RHYMING NEWS COMMENTATOR

Washington, D. C.—At a conference of Little Business Men, the delegates expressed disapproval of the wage-hour bill and other labor reforms.

SMALL-TIME POLICIES

The near-sighted thinkers can't fool us,
Nor stale philosophers school us
In their time-worn theories, as they find 'em;
The "Small-Fry" as well as the tops,
Like toy houses would soon collapse—
Lacking the consumers' backbone behind 'em!

* * *

Milwaukee, Feb. 20.—After 83 years of steady employment, a man died here leaving assets about sufficient to cover his funeral expenses. (News item.)

EPITAPH

Here lies in peaceful rest
A man who did his best
To make an employee, faithful and brave;
He toiled eight decades and three,
Rewarded with a huge fee,
And amassed vast sums of . . . flowers for his grave!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3, N. Y. C.

The feds again! We're glad to greet you, Sister! Wonder how Brother Klaue, L. U. No. 122, who is manager of the meter department of Montana Power, will like this poetic version?

THE METER MAN

The Meter Man is the middle man,
His work is the go-between.
What chaos would result at his loss
Plainly can be seen.
Sloth holds no sway
O'er his busy day
As he times the pulse of the lines.
He clocks the clocks that clock the clocks,
And measures the light that shines.

Now, the Meter Man is no little man
In this concern that reaches far.
From consumer to producer
His word is used as par.
His records show
He is not so slow.
He knows where you've lived since your life's begun,
For he has litres and litres and litres of meters,
And he records their messages one by one.
MRS. R. J. KLAUE,
1119 Third Ave., No.,
Great Falls, Mont.

* * *

The following is a true story, according to our New York correspondent, and is recommended for study by all Irishmen.

THE SOFT ANSWER

Two jolly Irishmen, Pat and Jim, were working in a large fixture shop on West Fifteenth Street during my time as foreman. The time clock showed them late so often that the superintendent called them into his office to explain. Pat was called in first. Jim waited outside and worried. When Pat came out Jim inquired how he got along.

"Splendid," said Pat; "I simply told him to go to Hades."

Fortified, Jim went in to take his medicine. A few minutes later out he came looking very despondent.

"What happened to you?" said Pat.

"I got the sack," said Jim.

"What for?"

"Well, I followed your example and sent him to a warmer climate."

"Did he hear you?" said Pat in astonishment.

"Of course he heard me."

"Well, bless me," said Pat. "I thought ye had the wit to understand I spoke under me breath."

M. J. BUTLER,
L. U. No. B-3, New York City.

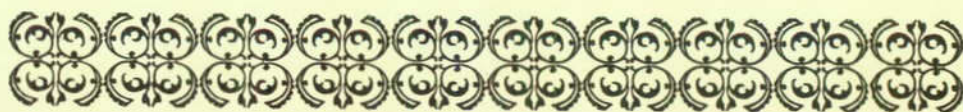
* * *

LUCKY RIP VAN WINKLE

"You're too young to pension yet,"
Says the I. O. to the vet.
And employers tell him, cold
Turkey, that he's much too old.

Hang on, Brothers; stay alive—
Life begins at sixty-five!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.



I WANT the people to come and take possession of their own premises; for I hold that the government belongs to the people, and that they have a right to that intimate access to it which will determine every turn of its policy.

America is never going to submit to guardianship. America is never going to choose thralldom instead of freedom.

—WOODROW WILSON.

